

Paris exhibition items presented

AMMAN (J.T.) — Officials of the Department of Antiquities and archaeological experts made a presentation on Saturday of an exhibition of Jordanian antiquities and contemporary art due to be inaugurated in Paris on Nov. 25 by Her Majesty Queen Noor. The exhibition, entitled "The King's Highway: 9000 Years of Art in the Kingdom of Jordan," will display over 400 archaeological items covering the last 9,000 years of civilisation in Jordan. The objects on display include famous statues from Ain Gazal dating back to 6000 BC. Also on display for the first time to be shown to the public are bronze items from the Umayyad era recovered from excavations at Mafraq. Forty works of art from the collection of the National Art Gallery will also be on display at the exhibition which will last until Feb. 25. The items include several photo reconstructions of ancient sites in Jordan including painted frescos of Qasr Amra and the Siq and Khazneh in Petra.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate
جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الواي"

Egyptian speaker arrives today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Egyptian People's Council Rifaat Al Mahjoub is due here today on an official four-day visit to Jordan and talks with Mr. Akel Al Fayed, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, and Parliament members. Dr. Mahjoub, who will be leading an Egyptian parliamentary delegation, said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, in Cairo that he would carry a verbal message to His Majesty King Hussein from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. "Egypt supports King Hussein's policies and his endeavours to protect Arab interests and backs his efforts for promoting Jordanian-Egyptian relations," Dr. Mahjoub said. He said that Egypt supported Jordan's call for the convening of an international conference with the purpose of achieving a just peace based on the exchange of land for peace and a guarantee for the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.

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Fears force closure of Beirut currency market

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's foreign exchange market was shut down on Saturday to try to head off a further slump in the value of the pound as political stagnation undermined confidence in the battered local currency, dealers said. "The latest spate of recriminations by rival politicians has created panic among people in the market and forced the pound to slump dangerously," one currency dealer said. He said small depositors and low wage earners had been rushing to buy dollars with whatever Lebanese currency they had. The Lebanese pound has depreciated this year by nearly 70 per cent against the U.S. dollar.

Iraqi and Saudi oil ministers meet

RIYADH (R) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi held talks in Riyadh on Saturday with Saudi Arabia's Acting Oil Minister Hisham Nazer and was also expected to call on King Fahd, officials said. No reason was given for Mr. Taqi's unannounced trip to the Saudi Arabian capital, but oil analysts said the ministers may have discussed Iraqi oil transportation through Saudi Arabia.

70 reported killed in Sudan tribal clash

KHARTOUM (AP) — More than 70 people, mostly children and women, were killed in house-to-house fighting between the tribes in southern Sudan's Bahr Al Ghazal province, an independent newspaper reported Saturday. The daily Al Siyassa said the clashes occurred between the Jour and Ferteit tribes in five districts of the western part of the province which borders on the Central African Republic. The Jour is a branch of the Dinka tribe of John Garang, who has led an anti-government rebellion in the south since 1983. There was no indication whether the tribal fighting was related to the rebellion.

Spadolini in Riyadh

RIYADH (AP) — Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini arrived Saturday for military cooperation talks with Saudi Arabia's Minister of Defence and Aviation Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. Embassy officials said the trip was "long overdue" to reciprocate a visit by Prince Sultan to Italy in 1983. But they refused to elaborate on the topics that would be discussed.

Israel broke no U.K. law, Shamir says

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir contended on Saturday that Israel did not break any British laws in bringing nuclear technician Mordechai Vanunu to the Jewish state. "I hope that now, after our clarifications, the British government is also convinced that no British laws were broken," Mr. Shamir said in an interview on Israel Radio.

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King: U.S. weapon supplies to Iran would be shocking and sad

LONDON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein has said American arms supplies to Iran would be shocking and sad and expressed hope that the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war would not take a course adverse to the Arabs.

"If the United States is actually providing arms to Iran in the Iran-Iraq conflict, I believe this would be a very regrettable, very shocking and very sad development," said the King in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation released on Friday.

The interview, with a panel of students posing questions to the King for a BBC Scotland programme, was recorded last Saturday, before U.S. President Ronald Reagan acknowledged that Washington had sent weapons to Tehran in a bid to improve relations with the Islamic

government in Iran. "I do not believe in breaking diplomatic relations," the King told one questioner. "I do not think we would break diplomatic relations with the United States if this (American arms shipments to Iran) happened but we will have to look at all aspects of our relations in the light of what happens in the near future."

The King said if Iran won the war the entire Arab World would be in danger.

"We certainly hope this war will not end with the Iranians overrunning the area and destroying the very world in which we believe and to which we belong," the King said.



Iraq denounces American arms supplies to Iran

Tehran says U.S. is desperate to mend ties

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq denounced President Ronald Reagan on Saturday for secretly supplying arms to Iran.

Iraq strongly condemns the American administration's supply of military equipment to Iran, whatever their quantity or nature might be," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted an official spokesman as saying.

Mr. Reagan said on Thursday that "small quantities of defensive weapons" had been sent to Iran as part of a diplomatic initiative to mend U.S. relations with Tehran and secure freedom for American hostages in Lebanon.

The spokesman said Iraq regretted that "the attempts of the American administration to build relations with Iran or with circles in the Iranian regime, cover supplying this aggressive regime with quantities of military equipment."

He said Baghdad had previously welcomed formal U.S. policy calling for an end to the Gulf war and the achievement of an honourable peace based on U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The United States had always maintained that Iran was responsible for continuing the war, threatening the security of Iraq and the stability of the region, he said.

But, he said, Mr. Reagan's statement contradicted this policy, adding: "Such clear contradiction between words and deeds was regretful and has thrown thick

clouds on the policy of a superpower." The spokesman said: "Our analysis for what has happened is that it was a dirty game, in which Zionism played an active role, aimed at concluding suspicious deals to extend Iranian aggression against Iraq."

He said Iraq, as a responsible state, "has no objection for the effort of any state to build normal and sincere relations with another state, even if it is Iran which is waging an aggressive war against us, so long as such relations do not threaten the security of Iraq."

Tehran had rejected all resolutions by the Security Council, on which the United States had a permanent seat, calling for an end to the Gulf war, he said.

"The U.S. administration had always confirmed that the best way to put pressure on Iran to make it change its policy was not to supply it with weapons and military hardware," he said.

"The steps declared by the president of the United States completely contradicted the above policy, contradicted statements by high U.S. officials..."

"The proclaimed policies and commitments of the United States, he said, had now been exposed to 'queries and suspicions'."

A U.S. official said Friday that the administration had been questioned by Iraq about its arms

shipments to Iran.

"Yes, we have had questions from the Iraqis," a government source told AP. "Obviously they have questions and we're in the midst of explaining the policy right now."

Iraq was not advised in advance of Mr. Reagan's decision to make public the U.S. arms shipments to Iran, said the source.

Another U.S. official said there would be talks with the Iraqis in both Washington and Baghdad. Explanations to other Arab countries are likely to follow, he said.

"The Iraqis... know the way to end the war is by influencing the Iranians," which is the purpose of the U.S. policy, said the source.

Other sources quoted by AP added that a U.S. defense consulting firm has held discussions with the Iraqi government about the possibility of advising Iraq's military on how to better wage its war against Iran.

The discussions between Iraq and the U.S. consulting firm of BDM International Inc. were conducted with the knowledge of U.S. government officials, the sources said.

But the talks have not yet led to any offer by Iraq to award a contract to the company, the sources said.

(Continued on page 3)
Arab media blast Washington; U.S.-Iran deal reportedly concluded in Spain; Trials of arms cases complicated, page 2

Iranians raid ship as platform is blazing in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iran launched a missile attack on a cargo vessel in the southern Gulf on Saturday as fire raged on one of its offshore oil platforms, 24 hours after a long-range strike by Iraqi jets.

Shipping sources quoted by Reuters said an Iranian gunboat fired a missile into the engine room of the 8,856-tonne cement carrier Shamm near Abu Nu'ayr Island, 100 kilometres west of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) port of Dubai.

There was no confirmation of earlier reports that Iran struck a second vessel in the area, though radio traffic indicated a tanker might be in trouble.

The sources said the attack on the Shamm appeared to be in retaliation for Baghdad's raid on Friday on Iran's Sassan oil platform, 139 kilometres northwest of Abu Dhabi in the UAE.

The platform was still ablaze on Saturday and shipping sources said Iranian fire-fighting teams seemed to be having difficulty in capping the gush of oil.

Iran turned away fire-fighting tugs from international salvage operators based on the western side of the Gulf and kept shipping out of the immediate area.

"The fire is still burning strongly on the platform... you cannot say it is under control," one salvage expert said.

He said Iranian fire-fighters appeared to have had difficulty shutting down valves to stem the flow of oil. But they had doused the flames which initially spread over the oil-covered surface of the surrounding sea.

Iraqi jets, flying a round trip of 1,600 kilometres, crippled the platform and the blaze hampered efforts on Friday to evacuate about 250 Iranians who had been on the platform or nearby.

The sources said they believed there had been casualties, though Iranian supply ships had now evacuated the whole area.

Sassan, also the name of the Iranian offshore oilfield in the area, is not a major source of crude production for Tehran, but sources told Reuters the platform was strategically important.

It had been used as a helicopter launch pad, from which Iran patrolled its offshore oilfields and attacked shipping.

The sources said the platform was thought to have housed helicopter flight and maintenance crews and this might be why Iran kept international salvage teams away from the area.

Another helicopter launch pad, the Rostam oil platform about 16 kilometres northwest of Sassan, has already been knocked out by Iraqi jets.

Iran also claimed it attacked Iraqi economic and military centres Saturday in retaliation for an Iraqi air raid that killed 24 people the day before.

Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency said the Iranian warplanes Saturday attacked Dihok in northeastern Iraq, near the Turkish border, inflicting heavy damage and casualties.

Israeli killed, 3 Arabs injured in Jerusalem and Gaza violence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli settler was knifed to death and a Palestinian was wounded in two separate incidents occupied Jerusalem on Saturday, a police spokesman said.

An hour after the stabbing death, police said "the murderers have been apprehended."

Police did not identify or say how many suspects were arrested. The Israeli, from a settlement in the West Bank and studying at a Jewish seminary, was killed near the Muslim quarter of East Jerusalem, police said.

Other students from the seminary prevented police from removing the body to the morgue, Israel Radio reported.

In a separate incident in East Jerusalem a Palestinian youth was stabbed during what police described as a gang fight. He was lightly wounded and taken to hospital, the police spokesman said.

In September a taxi driver was attacked by a knife-wielding assailant in East Jerusalem.

Last month one man was killed and 69 others were wounded in a grenade attack in East Jerusalem.

Earlier, two Palestinians were wounded Saturday when Israeli troops opened fire after a bottle bomb was thrown at an Israeli car, the Palestine Press Service said.

"Israeli soldiers opened fire indiscriminately after an Israeli car was set alight," said a spokeswoman for the news agency that reports on activities in Gaza and the West Bank.

One of the wounded, Suleiman Nimmer Abu Arar, 15, of Gaza City was shot in the legs and back. He was transferred to a local hospital.

No information was immediately available on the second shooting victim.

The duty officer at the military spokesman's office said she had no

immediate knowledge of either the bombing or the shooting.

A Gaza resident told AP that troops immediately sealed off the area where the incidents occurred and began questioning suspects.

Israeli registered cars bear yellow and black number plates. Gazan cars bear silver and black number plates.

On Wednesday Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Palestinian man in the Gaza Strip and said later the incident occurred when he failed to stop at a military roadblock.

Also on Wednesday an Israeli was knifed by an unidentified assailant in the centre of Gaza City.

In another incident on Saturday, a 19-year-old Palestinian woman was arrested at an Israeli military headquarters in Ramallah north of Jerusalem after trying to stab a sentry on duty there, police sources said. No details were available.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai meets a visiting delegation representing the U.S. Congress on Saturday. The delegation is headed by Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (Petra photo)

Rifai meets visiting team of American congressmen

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Saturday received a four-member delegation representing the U.S. Congress currently touring the area, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra gave no details of Saturday's meeting between Mr. Rifai and the congressmen. The visiting team is headed by Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Foreign Affairs

sub-committee on Europe and the Middle East, and includes Congressmen Benjamin Gilman, Tom Lantos and Douglas Bereuter. Also attending the meeting at the Prime Ministry on Saturday was U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Becker.

Mr. Hamilton, a Democrat, and the accompanying team arrived here Friday evening and are expected to leave for Turkey today. Their tour in the area has already taken them to Israel and Egypt.

(Continued on page 3)

U.S. general does not expect attack on Syria; Damascus condemns sanctions

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — The U.S. commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, said Saturday he had been given no indications to carry out a Libyan-style attack on Syria and did not anticipate receiving any.

Gen. Rogers, in remarks to an annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly here, said: "I will only plan such an attack if I am directed to do so by my senior authorities and my senior authorities up to this moment... have not directed me to make any planning for attacks against Syria."

Gen. Rogers, who was answering a question from a Turkish parliamentarian, added: "If it (an attack) is planned and executed I would have once again an opportunity to play a role in that. But I do not anticipate that I will be directed to do so."

Gen. Rogers, who was attending the assembly meeting in his other role as NATO's supreme allied command Europe, was responsible for planning and executing the April 15 U.S. air attack on Libya, after Washington charged Tripoli with involvement in the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque in which a U.S. serviceman was killed.

The United States withdrew its ambassador from Damascus and on Friday announced sanctions against Syria in support of British action over alleged terrorist activities which Damascus has denied.

On Friday Damascus Radio attacked the U.S. sanctions on Syria as a "hostile and provocative step."

The radio said the impact of the

U.S. move was being studied by the Syrian government.

The sanctions include tighter controls on a range of items which could be used for military purposes and a ban on U.S. Export-Import Bank aid to Syria.

Damascus Radio said: "The United States government has embarked on a new hostile, provocative step against Syria within the framework of the desperate U.S.-Israeli-British campaign of lies and pressure to force Syria to deviate from its struggle course that rejects the Camp David course and relinquishing any inch of the occupied Arab territories or any usurped Arab right."

"The Syrian government is studying the U.S. administration's position and its impact on bilateral relations between the two countries," it added.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said sanctions imposed by the United States on Syria were provocative and serious in their scope and dangers.

TASS accused the United States and Britain of planning an anti-Syrian campaign and charged that Washington sought to impose its own "dictat" on other countries which it did not favour.

"The United States took an anti-Arab action which is extremely serious in its scope and dangers," TASS said.

"The U.S. administration's provocative decision graphically shows the anti-Syrian campaign launched by Britain has been carefully planned and coordinated by London and Washington."

Moscow has previously accused Washington and London of

helping Israel prepare new military actions by adopting sanctions against Syria.

The White House announcement of sanctions against Syria came only hours before British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in Washington for talks with President Reagan in which the issue of terrorism was expected to be discussed.

The Reagan-Thatcher talks were expected to be overshadowed by a growing row over the U.S. government's arms deal with Iran.

Although both sides were playing down the arms shipments, which apparently breached the oft-stated U.S. policy of not dealing with countries alleged to support terrorism, analysts said the issue could hardly be swept aside on Saturday.

Mr. Reagan confirmed his administration had delivered arms to Iran to gain "access and influence" there but denied this was to buy the freedom of American hostages held in Lebanon.

Mrs. Thatcher, virtually alone in Europe, has strongly backed Mr. Reagan in his campaign against "terrorism."

The timing of the U.S. announcement of sanctions against Syria was seen as an attempt to placate Mrs. Thatcher on her arrival in Washington.

U.S. and British officials said the talks at Mr. Reagan's mountain retreat at Camp David were expected to concentrate on European fears that U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations may be going too far, too fast.

Arab media blast U.S. for arms dealings with Iran

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Arab reaction Saturday to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's revelations about secret arms dealings with Iran was one of anger and a sense of betrayal.

There was no immediate response from Arab governments, but editorialists in the media said the weapons deliveries would further erode U.S. credibility in the region.

Disney was especially strong in the Arab Gulf, where the Arab states support Iraq's war efforts and are concerned about the expansionist rhetoric of Iran's Islamic revolutionaries.

In Saudi Arabia, the leading Arab ally of the United States, a Riyadh-based newspaper editor reached by telephone said there was "very strong dismay and anger in Saudi official circles."

An Arab diplomat based in Abu Dhabi said the disclosure was being read as a "dramatic turnaround in American policy toward Iran, which the United States had branded as a terrorist state for the past seven years."

He said the Gulf Arab powers were particularly upset because the revelations came amid reports of Iranian troop mobilisations in preparation for what Iranian leaders say is the final assault against Iraq.

Speaking on behalf of the 21-member Arab League, Washington-based Kloviss Maksoud was reported by the Gulf News Agency as saying, "we do not have any objection to renewal of ties between Washington and Tehran in principle." He noted that several Arab states also maintained relations with the Islamic Republic.

But he said the contacts between Washington and Tehran had led to the supply of arms to the Persian state and "that represents a violation of the declared neutrality affirmed by the U.S. administration to the Arab states."

Mr. Maksoud said the U.S. move will encourage Iran to prolong the war. He also expressed concern about the reported role played by Israel in the deal. League member states are in a state of war with Israel.

Confirming the secret contacts with Iran over the last 18 months, Mr. Reagan said Thursday that "small amounts" of weapons were sent to Tehran in a bid to improve relations.

He said better relations would help bring an end to the Gulf war, eliminate state-sponsored terrorism and subversion and "effect the safe return of all hostages."

A Kuwaiti-based Arab diplomat said "this will not end terrorism and neither will it help so-called moderate ranks in Tehran."

The Amman-based Al Rai newspaper said the United States had now "knelt in a humiliating way before international terrorism."

It also said that the policy of "rewarding terrorism" was the "greatest encouragement" to terrorism (See page 4).

Outspoken editorialists in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain warned that a new American-Iranian alliance was shaping up and that it would jeopardise Arab causes. They also complained that the U.S. move was fueling the Gulf war.

They called for a pan-Arab stance to confront the new situation and its implications.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam said that the principles invoked by Reagan for his secret endorsement of arms shipments to Iran "could form a staging-point for a large-scale American action in the Gulf and the Middle East that implies... U.S. readiness to set up fresh alliances and friendships with forces hostile to the Arab cause and destiny."

The independent English-language newspaper Kuwait Times lashed out at the "double standard" policy of the Reagan administration.

It said "the powerful president of the mighty United States, who used to lecture and reprimand the whole world for being soft on terror, has confessed to actually bowing and bending, and

flattering a party he scorned in public."

Abu Dhabi's semi-official daily Al Itihad warned that the new development in the region "prepares for a new era indicating a change in alliances in the area."

Al Khaleej, a radical paper based in Sharjah and widely read in the Arab World, said the United States wanted to return to the strong relations it had with Iran in the days of the Shah.

It said the United States wanted "to strengthen its existence in the Gulf and (it) is an added element for fuelling the Gulf war to expand it to other parts of the region."

Bahrain's weekly Al Adwa wrote: "We wonder what is left for us Arabs or those moderates who cherish American-Arab friendship to say in defence of the argument that the United States represents the free world and is the better of the two superpowers."

In Egypt, the only Arab country which has a peace treaty with Israel, and which supplies arms to Iraq, reaction was also muted but one paper deplored the "duplicitous" American policy regarding the Iran-Iraq conflict and the Middle East situation in general.

Cairo's Al Gomhuria added: "Reagan's admission deprives Washington of credibility in any effort to play a role in the Gulf war or the Middle East generally. It also corroborates the theory that policy is governed by interests not principles."

President Reagan's revelation of secret negotiations with Iran brought some mixed response from U.S. allies, who were reminded that the line between bargaining and blackmail is thin.

The Egyptian Gazette, a government-owned, English-language newspaper in Cairo, was less vitriolic but still critical. In an editorial written before Mr. Reagan's speech, based on reports that he had informed congressional leaders earlier of the negotiations, the paper said:

"It is important, of course, to do everything possible to secure release of hostages. But it is even more important to do everything possible to end the Iraq-Iran war... the only viable way to end the

conflict would appear to be to deny arms supplies to Iran and thus force it to make peace."

France, Britain and South Africa also criticised the White House initiative.

In its own Mideast dealings, France has been no stranger to criticism. Afraid of losing Syria's help in freeing French hostages kidnapped in Lebanon, France only reluctantly joined other European nations in imposing limited sanctions against Damascus.

France also has come under attack recently for taking steps to improve its relations with Tehran, although Paris maintains the diplomatic moves have nothing to do with efforts to free the hostages.

Britain made no direct attack on Mr. Reagan's announcement, but reaffirmed its refusal to deal with terrorists to secure the release of hostages.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe opened a foreign policy debate in the House of Commons with a statement that Common Market foreign ministers on Monday had "reaffirmed their determination not to make concessions to terrorists."

"That is a commitment to which we attach more importance," Sir Geoffrey said. "In our view concessions lead to more, not less, hostage-taking."

Johannesburg's afternoon newspaper, the Star, took to task both the United States and France.

Under a headline, "Hostages: Bargain or Blackmail?" the paper said, "both the United States and France, Western countries nominally opposed strongly to dealing with terrorists, end up looking foolish over recent signs that they may have secretly struck dubious bargains for the release of their nationals held hostage in the Middle East."

"Since innocent lives may be at stake the dilemmas are acute, but countries which try to bargain with the devil can easily get their fingers burnt — especially if switches of national policy are part of the deal. The line between bargaining and blackmail is tenuous."

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Iran arms agreement complicates U.S. trial cases

NEW YORK — The recent disclosure of secret United States government dealings with Iran has complicated Justice Department prosecutions in cases involving arms smuggling to the Iranians.

Federal law enforcement officials have said that the Justice Department had begun a review to see whether any of the cases had been jeopardised by the secret dealings. They said the issue was likely to be aired in a publicised federal case in New York on Monday.

The Justice Department has also been trying to carry out President Reagan's admonition that terrorists be apprehended and prosecuted.

Federal grand juries have been investigating terrorist acts against Americans abroad, including the abduction of Americans in Lebanon, according to officials.

Iranian-backed groups are suspected in a number of these inquiries, the officials added.

The disclosure that American arms were shipped to Iran in connection with the release of American hostages in Lebanon means that the Justice Department cases and the investigations into terrorist acts may now have to be dealt with in a different light.

In the New York case, where 17 people have been charged with conspiring to send arms to Iran, lawyers for the defendants had been arguing in court filings that their clients believed their efforts were part of an unofficial deal backed by the White House.

In response, Justice Department officials told the court in August and in October that they had found no evidence that arms shipments to Iran were permitted under United States policy, according to the court documents.

But, according to administration officials, Attorney General Edwin Meese who is the head of the Justice Department, gave legal approval months earlier to presidential plan to improve relations with Iran by allowing arms to be transferred there.

—The New York Times.

'Bonn to sell arms to Iran,' report says

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP) — The West German government is angry with the Americans for having delivered weapons to Iran, and Bonn plans to sell some of its own weapons to the Gulf country, the mass-circulation Bild newspaper has said.

In Bonn, one government official said the report was incorrect, but the government press office refused to comment.

Habre: Chadian troops active in north

LOME (Agencies) — Chadian President Hissene Habre hinted strongly Saturday that his forces were active in northern Chad against Libyan troops and in support of former rebels who have rallied to his side.

Mr. Habre, speaking to reporters at the end of a two-day summit meeting between French and African leaders, said he had joined forces with his former foe, ousted rebel leader and former President Goukouni Oueddei, against the Libyans.

"I can confirm to you that we are now one with the forces of Goukouni," Mr. Habre said. "We have a common cause and are together."

The alliance effectively opens up a second front in Chad against Libya, pushing fighting to the north of the 16th parallel for the first time since 1983.

Mr. Goukouni's forces have clashed with Libyan troops and rebels loyal to Tripoli in northern Chad over the past four days, reportedly shooting down a Libyan plane and destroying several Libyan tanks.

Mr. Habre refused to confirm that his forces were involved in the recent battles near the north-eastern oasis of Fada.

But observers said his comments indicated that his troops were already crossing the so-called "red line" into the north to help Mr. Goukouni ahead of a possible major drive to oust the Libyans.

Mr. Goukouni was replaced as leader of the Libyan-backed Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT) following a split with other factions in the rebels coalition.

Mr. Habre said he had appealed to France to intervene to drive out Libyan and any remaining rebel troops and his government was

increasingly eager to reconquer the occupied northern desert region of the central African country.

"I have formally and officially asked France, not only once but several times, to help us to chase Libya from our country," he said.

He said his government would accept help from any country, including the Soviet Union, ready to offer military backing against Libyans and rebel forces.

"I am in a hurry to see Libya leave my country," he said. Western intelligence estimates put Libya's presence at some 6,000 men.

French President Francois Mitterrand, who is attending the summit gathering with 19 African heads of state, has offered logistical support but ruled out direct French involvement in a northwards offensive.

France has several hundred men and aircraft in the south of Chad, most of them around the capital N'Djamena.

Mr. Habre said he could no longer accept the 16th parallel as a dividing line between territory controlled by his government and areas held by rebels and their Libyan backers.

"I can tell you that the 16th parallel is a French and perhaps Libyan concept. It has nothing to do with us and does not exist as far as we are concerned," he said.

Mr. Habre declined to specify his agreement with the opposition leader but said "essential factor is we have reached reconciliation. There is a place for (Goukouni) in Chad."

Mr. Habre said he had met representatives of GUNT in Lome.

France has agreed to defend the region south of the 16th parallel, which divides the northern rebel-controlled area from that

held by the government, but has indicated it won't provide cover for Chadian ground troops to retake the north.

"The conditions have not changed and are not likely to change in the present situation," said French Premier Jacques Chirac, who is attending the summit with President Francois Mitterrand.

The Chadian leader said negotiations were continuing with the French on the question of increased support.

He expressed concern for the safety of Mr. Goukouni, who is believed to be under some form of detention in Tripoli, Libya.

A Paris representative of GUNT's Armed Popular Forces, Maina Touka, in a statement to the Associated Press, said Mr. Goukouni has been detained by Libya since Oct. 20 "out of view of international opinion."

Mr. Habre did not give the date the Libyan plane was shot down. But he said the current fighting stemmed from an Oct. 9 ambush of a Libyan patrol by Chadians in the northern village of Gouma.

He said the attack, in which three Libyans were reportedly killed, prompted the Libyans to destroy the villagers' millet fields and then begin shelling the village.

"Gouma was 100 per cent destroyed, not a single survivor," he said. He accused the Libyan forces of committing "genocide" against Gouma and other towns in northern Chad.

"Even if the people escape the Libyan machine guns, they will still die from lack of food and the approaching cold season," he said. "You can see why I am in a hurry to make Libya leave our country."

The Chadian leader claimed Libya had over 7,000 men in northern Chad armed with sophisticated weapons.

Nasser Mohammad plans to return home

SANAA (R) — Former South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad, ousted in bloody inter-party fighting in Aden last January, says he will return to his Marxist-ruled homeland soon.

"Frankly, the return to Aden is soon... once the people's resistance starts, we will back it with all our capabilities," he told Reuters in an interview in the North Yemeni capital Friday night.

"We will also use all our force if the Aden authorities continue to slaughter our people under the pretext of what they call trials," he said.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad, 50, did not spell out how he proposed to return to South Yemen, where a

newly-elected parliament last week formally appointed Haider Abu Baker Al Attas as head of state for a five-year term.

His comments, however, coincide with renewed speculation that his 6,000 supporters, who have sought refuge in North Yemen, are gaining strength.

Looking relaxed as he received tribal chieftains and other supporters at an ancient Sanaa palace, Mr. Nasser Mohammad said he was committed to peaceful dialogue to achieve national reconciliation in South Yemen.

He accused Aden's rulers of continuous purge of his supporters, "detaining thousands of high-calibre men and forcing the exodus of many others."

He said South Yemen, on the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, was becoming more isolated in the Arab World, causing "severe economic hardships and the deterioration of living standards."

Mr. Nasser Mohammad, who became president in 1980, was accused by Aden's rulers of starting the January battles among rival factions of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party, and of liquidating key party officials.

The South Yemeni government, so far has refused to start a dialogue with Mr. Nasser Mohammad or his supporters, saying he will be tried for state treason before the end of the year.

Melilla residents demand Spanish citizenship

MELILLA (R) — Muslim shopkeepers began a four-day protest shutdown Saturday to demand citizenship rights in this Spanish enclave on Morocco's northern coast.

Muslim leaders called the strike to try to force the Spanish government to grant Melilla's people of Moroccan origin residence papers and citizenship in the face of a recently enacted aliens' law which makes illegal

residents liable to expulsion. The law has radicalised Melilla's Muslims, 17,000 according to a government census, 27,000 according to Muslim leaders, who say Spain has treated them as second-class citizens for too long.

A majority of Melilla's people of Moroccan origin have no legal documents, and as tension mounts over the aliens' law their demands have gone from Spanish to dual

Spanish and Moroccan citizenship. Spain has pledged to be generous in enforcing the law in Melilla. But Muslim representatives last week broke off talks with the government in Madrid, accusing it of reneging on promises.

The leader of the Muslim community, Aomar Dudu, resigned from a senior Interior Ministry job he was given only two months before.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19	22:00	Evening Show Contd.
PROGRAMME ONE	22:30	News Summary
15:00	23:00	News Headline
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

- * An exhibition of paintings by Wendy Powell at the British Council (until Nov. 20).
- * An exhibition of Algerian products at the Palestinian Associations Complex (until Nov. 18).
- * Exhibition of Czech paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 18).
- * Indian book exhibition at Yarmouk University library (until Nov. 20).
- * German book exhibition at the University of Jordan (until Nov. 26).

LECTURE

- * The Rev. Dr. Michele Piccirilli OFM, will present a lecture on the latest discovery at Un El-Ramess titled "The rediscovery of an ancient city of Jordan: Un El-Ramess Medea" at 6:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

- Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
- American Centre 644371
- American Centre Library 641520
- British Council 636147/8
- French Cultural Centre 637009
- Goethe Institute 641593
- Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
- Spanish Cultural Centre 640489
- Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
- Haya Arts Centre 666195
- Hassan Youth City 667184
- Y.W.C.A. 64793
- Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
- Amman Municipal Library 637111
- University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also moccasins from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf'a (Cracid Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Holidays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf'a (Cracid Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Holidays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lines Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
- Lines Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261, 981410.

CHURCHES

- St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.
- Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Ruweibdeh, Tel. 637440.
- De la Saule Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, Tel. 661757.
- Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdal, Tel. 623541.
- Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906.
- Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.
- Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771261.
- St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.
- Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiyei, Tel. 677534.
- Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 812255.
- Rebstock Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

- 6:50-7:00 Fajr
- 7:00-7:15 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
- 11:30 Dhuhr
- 14:30 Asr
- 16:30 Maghrib
- 18:30 Isha

Arab delegates open talks on humanitarian law

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Arab conference on international humanitarian law opened here on Saturday with a call by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for intensified efforts, determination and faith as well as sound planning for confronting the challenges facing the Arab Nation and preserving the momentum for progress.

"The Arabs are confronted with the question of their brothers who are suffering under Israeli rule in occupied Palestine and who are in need of assistance and support from the Arab and Muslim nations to preserve their identity and continue their struggle for regaining their national rights," said the Crown Prince in a message read out on his behalf at the opening of the conference by Minister of Higher Education Nasserddine Al Assad.

The conference has been organised by the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) in cooperation with the International Commission of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

"To confront these issues, Jordan has called for deepening the sense and the concept of international humanitarian law and I personally have called on the international community to adopt a new international humanitarian law which was endorsed in 1981 by the United Nations General Assembly, Prince Hassan said. "In the following year, the United Nations supported the idea of establishing the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues which groups persons devoting their time and effort for tackling humanitarian issues and I have had the honour to co-chair this commission with Prince Saaduddin Aga Khan," Prince Hassan pointed out.

Delegates attending the 10-day conference at the Amra Hotel in Amman came from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Mauritania, Palestine, Djibouti, Sudan, Libya, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Bahrain and Eritrea.

Yugoslav week underway

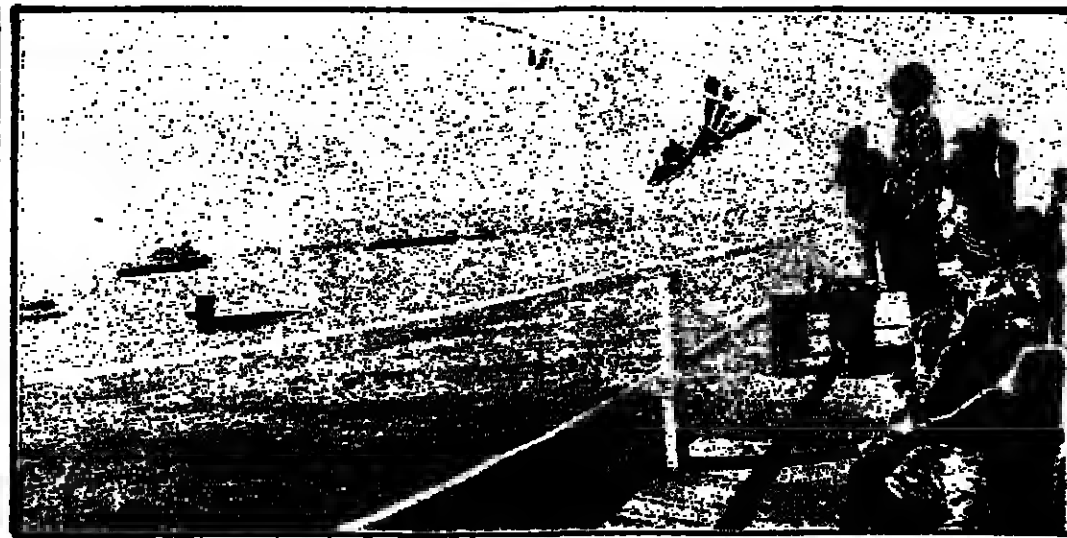
AMMAN (J.T.) — A ten-day Yugoslav exhibition opened on Saturday at the Jerusalem Meila Hotel within the framework of Jordanian-Yugoslav bilateral trade and tourism cooperation.

On display at the exhibition, which was inaugurated by President of the Jordanian Federation of Chambers of Commerce Hamdi Tabba'a, Yugoslav industrial products, agricultural produce, consumer goods and tourist brochures.

The exhibition aims at

introducing Yugoslav products to the Jordanian public and businessmen and at further strengthening the ties between the two countries in all fields of cooperation.

Also included in the exhibition is a programme of lectures on tourism in Yugoslavia, artistic and folk dances and shows and seminars for businessmen on how to further boost bilateral cooperation, mainly in trade and tourism.



Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor watch an international water skiing festival, held in honour of His Majesty's 51st birthday, in Aqaba, Saturday.

King, Queen watch international water skiing festival, boat parade

AQABA (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor on Saturday attended an international water skiing festival, which was organised by the Ministry of Tourism in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, as part of the Kingdom's celebrations marking the King's birthday anniversary.

Saturday's festivities started with a parade by glass boats carrying the national flag and boats from the Coast Guard and the Ports Authority as well as another tow-boat carrying the Aqaba folklore group which sang nationalistic songs.

The water skiing feats were performed by the U.S. Cypress Gardens team and included ballet dancing while ships docked at the port sounded their horns.

The King and Queen shook hands with the performers following the events.

Attending the festivities were members of the Royal Family,

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, senior officials of the Aqaba Regional Authority and a large gathering of citizens and tourists.

Zarqa holds celebrations to mark King's birthday

Celebrations were also held on Saturday in Zarqa Governorate on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday and His Majesty King Hussein's birthday. Processions of scouts toured the streets and various parts of Zarqa city which was bedecked with Jordanian flags.

At the outset of the celebration, Zarqa's Acting Governor Mohammad Al Deba'i delivered a speech in which he emphasised the greatness of the Prophet Mohammad and the message which he carried for mankind. He called on all Muslims to follow the

teachings and principles of Islam. Mr. Deba'i also praised the efforts and achievements of His Majesty King Hussein towards progress and development for Jordan.

Other speakers also made speeches in which they stressed the significance of the two occasions. The celebration was attended by heads of municipal and village councils in Zarqa Governorate and heads of government departments in the governorate.

Also Saturday, Zarqa's deputy governor Khaled Al Bawaliz opened an exhibition of photographs of the King which was organised by the education department in Zarqa in cooperation with the armed forces on the occasion of the King's birthday. Mr. Bawaliz also presented gifts to patients at Zarqa Government Hospital and to residents at orphanages and charitable societies.

Delegates begin symposium on demography

IRBID (Petra) — A ten-day regional symposium on methods of assessing demographic communications programmes opened at Yarmouk University on Saturday.

The symposium, which has been organised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in cooperation with Yarmouk University and the Arab Broadcasting Union (ABU), is being attended by delegates from 13 Arab states, including Jordan.

They will be discussing the role of research in defining the characteristics of communities and will assess the role of mass communications and the availability of information and data. They will also hear lectures on the impact of population activities on economic and social development. One of the subjects will be a research on demographic communications in Jordan Valley and another will be family survey conducted in an Egyptian village.

Addressing the opening session was Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan who said the success of development depends largely on manpower growth, adding that economic development should go hand in hand with social development.

Iraqi journalists visit Jordan News Agency

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi press delegation on Saturday called at the Jordan News Agency, Petra, where they held talks with the agency's director Mr. Ali Al Safadi and senior aides. Discussion centred on cooperation in information and the exchange of news and other related material.

Mr. Safadi talked about Petra's role and activities and its contacts and cooperation with other world news agencies. He said that Petra would be willing to step up its cooperation with other Arab news agencies in general and the Iraqi news agency in particular and to

offer facilities for the flow of news and among Arab countries.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Kamel Mas'adeh, deputy president of the Jordanian Journalists' Association (JJA) and the association's board member Fakhr Abi Hamdeh.

Later, the delegation toured the departments and sections of the news agency and were briefed on their functions.

The delegation arrived in Jordan on Wednesday at the invitation of the JJA and they have visited Jerash, the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea among other archaeological and tourist sites in the Kingdom.

Arab union opens symposium on telecommunications management

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU) opened a week-long symposium in Amman on Saturday to discuss administrative issues related to Arab telecommunications.

Delegates from all Arab states taking part in the meeting are expected to discuss 20 working papers dealing with modern trends in telecommunications management, unifying codes and other related matters.

Minister of Communications

Muhammad Al Hussaini opened the meeting with a speech outlining Jordan's endeavours for developing its telecommunications system and the minister said that the government intends to transform the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) into a private agency operating on a commercial basis and owned by the public and the private sectors.

The symposium, held at the Amman Chamber of Industry, has been organised with the TCC.

Scientists, students find trove of text, reference books at German exhibition

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — German books, many of which have been translated into English, went on display for the public Saturday at the University of Jordan's library.

The German scientific book exhibition, which was opened by the West German charge d'affaires Rudiger Lemp and the vice-president of the University of Jordan, Dr. Marwan Kamal, displays 1,600 titles, most of which deal with natural sciences and technology.

This exhibition — organised by the Frankfurt Book Fair and the Goethe Institute in Amman — is the largest West German book exhibition ever in an Arab country, according to Mr. Gerhard Kurtze, vice-president of Grosshans Wegner and Company publishers. The exhibition, which will last until Nov. 26 at the university, will later go on display at Yarmouk University for another ten days.

Mr. Kurtze told the Jordan Times that the aim of the exhibition is to bring about a better cultural understanding between the German and Jordanian peoples. "After the displays at both universities, the books will be donated to universities and scientific institutions in Jordan as a gift from the government of the Federal Republic of Germany," Mr.

Kurtze said.

Medical books

The variety ranges from medical books — paediatrics, cardiology, neurology, radiology, dermatology and AIDS — to computer science and engineering. There are up-to-date books on geography, geology, agriculture, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology and architecture.

Most are recent textbooks and reference books and Mr. Kurtze said that these books will be of use mostly to advanced students and professors. The majority of the books are on specific scientific subjects: plastic surgery, aging, neurosis, brain tumours, gardening, breeding cattle, flies, and even about the foot.

Furthermore, there is a section of the exhibition that displays publications for tourists on the West German countryside.

Arab writers

However, because there is a growing interest in Arabic culture in West Germany, there are a large number of Arabic books translated into German, according to Mr. Hans-Michael Fendel, overseas manager of the exhibition department of the Frankfurt Book Fair.

Mr. Fendel told the Jordan Times that the Germans are beginning to understand and

accept Arabic culture and that prejudices reduce when these books are read. "When a German reads a book by Sahar Khalafieh in German, for example, he can feel closer to the daily problems of individuals in this part of the world," he said.

There are 40 Arabic books translated into German at the exhibition: many books by Ghassan Kanafani, Taha Hussein, Nagib Mahfouz, and other well-known contemporary Arab writers. There is also a book about German words which originated from the Arabic language.

Korans

In addition, there are copies of the Koran on display which have been printed in black, gold, and blue by leading West German printing houses and which have been proofed and approved for reproduction by the Islamic Academy of Al Azhar in Egypt, according to Mr. Fendel.

There is also a large section on oriental and Islamic studies. Furthermore, there are several books just on Arabian horses written in German and English in the agricultural science section.

Mr. Kurtze hopes that the exhibition will develop a better understanding of the two cultures. He is optimistic that there will be more cooperation between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany on exchanging ideas for translations of books in order to develop and improve cultural ties.

Scholars, activists hold lively discussions on aspects of nonviolent political struggle

By Lamis K. Andoni and Fred Donovan
Jordan Times reporters

AMMAN — The Arab Thought Forum (ATF) on Saturday began a three-day conference on nonviolent political struggle and the sessions were opened by the secretary general of the ATF, Dr. Sa'ad Eddin Ibrahim, deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, chairman of the ATF.

Dr. Ibrahim set the tone for the conference in his opening statement when he said: "This area has a reputation for being a violent area of the world; but actually, most people of the Middle East are victims of violence. The topic of nonviolence has an important place in the work of the Arab Thought Forum."

Over 50 scholars, journalists, and activists are taking part in the presentations and the sessions of discussion. The participants come from India, the Philippines, the United States, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, and England, as well as from Jordan, the West Bank, and other Arab countries. Among the participants is Mubarak Awad, director of the Palestine Centre for the Study of Nonviolence, based in Jerusalem.

The animated discussion which took place during the opening session touched on issues that will no doubt continue to dominate the three-day conference. The debate centred on the theory of nonviolent struggle and its applicability to the Palestinian situation in the West Bank.

The factor of power

Dr. Gene Sharp, from Harvard University's programme on Nonviolent Sanction in Conflict and Defence, began the symposium with a presentation of his paper on the role of power in nonviolent struggle. Dr. Sharp stressed the intimate relationship between power and nonviolence, a fact often neglected in discussions of nonviolence.

"Nonviolent struggle does not ignore power; rather, it is more profoundly based on an understanding of power than is the use of violence," asserted Dr. Sharp. "The focus of this analysis is the role which power plays in nonviolent struggle that enables this technique to be relevant in all societies."

Dr. Sharp approaches the subject of nonviolence from the perspective of a technique for struggling against oppression. He strips it of its ethical and religious connotations in order to be able to analyse it as a means available to all ideologies and religions.

Citing recent example in the Philippines, Argentina and Haiti, Dr. Sharp passionately described how the power of the people, through nonviolent means, can bring down the worst tyrants. "When the people disobey, when the army refuses to shoot innocent protesters, when the people stand there, risking dangers to themselves, the tyrant loses power. His power depends on the society, and when the society challenges his legitimacy, his power is withdrawn."

Comparing people who engage in nonviolent struggle to Samson in the Bible, Dr. Sharp said that the people have to pull the pillars of support out from under the edifice of tyranny; then the

tyranny dissolves. The discussion session following the presentation involved lively debate. Primarily, the Arab participants challenged Dr. Sharp on whether his analysis and examples could be applied to the Palestinian problem in the West Bank.

Dr. Mohammad Al Quaryouy, a professor at Jordan University, challenged Dr. Sharp's optimistic assessment of nonviolent struggle's effectiveness. He stated that in the West Bank, it was not a question of legitimacy, but "the occupation of one country by another." "The military authorities in the West Bank don't worry about legitimacy," he asserted.

Pursuing the same theme, Dr. Ibrahim questioned whether any common ground exists between the Israelis and the Palestinians living in the West Bank.

"It seems to me that for nonviolent struggle to work, there needs to be some minimum common ground," said Dr. Ibrahim. "Despite all the talk of the common moral ground among Islam, Christianity, and Judaism, the naked reality of (Israeli) politics shows that even the minimum respect for other peoples' rights is lacking."

"Noncooperation would be the best thing for the Israelis," judged Dr. Ibrahim. "There are many cases where you need both violent and nonviolent means of struggle. The particular situations should determine when and how to use these two means," he concluded.

An Indian participant, Dr. Narayan Desai, from the Institute of Total Revolution, disagreed with Dr. Sharp on his assessment of nonviolence as simply a "technique of struggle." "You are treating nonviolent struggle as a mere technique, instead of something that constitutes the whole life," said Dr. Desai. "In nonviolent struggle, we are concerned for our humanity. We have to take an holistic approach to nonviolent struggle."

After discussions on the theoretical aspects of nonviolent struggle, the conference sessions will move to issues more directly connected with the problems in the Middle East. The situation of the Palestinians in the West Bank will be a special focus for discussion.

In the evening session, two papers dealing with the myths surrounding nonviolence and the dialectic of violence and nonviolence were presented and discussed. The first paper, entitled "exploring the myths of nonviolence" was presented by Chaiwat Satha-Anand, a researcher at the Thai Khadi Research Institute at Thammasat University in Bangkok.

In his paper, Dr. Anand argued that the prevalence and the spread of violence has most of the time, precluded nonviolence as a means of political struggle. He also said

that the failure of nonviolence to become a widely spread and endorsed means of protest against injustice has been mainly due to the myths surrounding nonviolence.

Dr. Anand outlined myths on nonviolence which he said were drawn from a rather inaccurate understanding of nonviolent struggles, whether successful or failed. The myths that Dr. Anand cited stemmed from either widespread beliefs that nonviolence has a limited chance of success in challenging injustice or over optimistic conclusions that nonviolence could work all the time. He noted that both forms of myths, which are sometimes based on the contention that man is violent by nature, have contributed to preventing the wide acceptance of nonviolence as a method of political resistance.

In order to illustrate his point Dr. Anand, took the political life of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda as a case study to try to refute these myths. Dr. Anand's choice of Mr. Kaunda as his case study was significant because the Zambian leader endorsed and actively preached nonviolent resistance for over 20 years before shifting to supporting revolutionary violence when he became a head of state after his country gained independence.

In Dr. Anand's view, Mr. Kaunda's dramatic change was prompted by his responsibilities as a head of state "and because he was no longer the leader of a movement."

The second paper entitled "The Dialectics of Violence and Nonviolence: A Phenomenological analysis of the discourse on violence based on the theory of clarification" was presented by Dr. Hassan Hanafi, a well-known Egyptian thinker.

Dr. Hanafi's paper did not focus on nonviolence but shifted attention to the reasons which prompt and give rise to violence in the world. Thus, his main argument was that the main issue should focus on means to change the present status quo which embodies injustice and inequality in world cultures, which he said are the real reasons leading to violence.

Dr. Hanafi, who teaches philosophy at the University of Cairo, described violence as the reaction "of the frustrated, the oppressed and the wretched of the earth... to injustice and deprivation."

He noted that violence in the Western media is usually associated with acts carried out by the "oppressed," who do not belong to the Western culture and not linked to the actions of powers against whole groups or nations. The actions of powers, Dr. Hanafi pointed out, are described as "defensive and legitimate acts to defend international order and legitimacy."

In his oral presentation of the paper, Dr. Hanafi, who is also a programme advisor for the United Nations University in Tokyo, tried to convey the argument "of the weak... of those who are forced to react to injustice through violence."

"If you are very well established and not deprived, it is very easy for you to preach and criticize," he said. "But preaching nonviolence would not prevent injustice or stop violence," he added.

Rifai meets visiting American congressmen

(Continued from page 1)

Earlier on Saturday, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Taleb received the visitors and briefed them on the military situation in the area.

Issues of interest to the Armed Forces and the fundamentals of Jordan's Armed Forces policy, Petra said. The meeting was attended by senior aides to the chief of staff and U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Jordan Skipp Guehn.

Commenting on the delegation's mission, a senior U.S. embassy official said: it was "part of their congressional duties to be in touch with region's governments and to get firsthand information over the latest Middle East developments."

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told the Jordan Times that the congressmen also met on Saturday with the ministers of planning and foreign affairs, Dr. Taher Kanaan and Mr. Taher Al

Masri. Later in the day, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Oaseh hosted a luncheon in honour of the congressmen. No further details were available.

The Washington Post, quoting informed sources, said earlier this week that Mr. Hamilton might hold hearings as early as this December on American arms deliveries to Iran. President Reagan said on Thursday that Washington had sent arms to Iran in a bid to improve relations with Tehran and secure the release of American hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

The Post quoted its sources as saying that several congressional committees would investigate whether the National Security Council had been used to circumvent Congress, the Pentagon and the State Department in arranging for arms to be shipped to Iran.

The inquiries, according to the sources, are expected to go

beyond the Iranian operation to the role of the National Security Council in supplying arms to Nicaraguan rebels, the disinformation campaign against Libya and Mr. Reagan's proposals at Reykjavik to eliminate all ballistic missiles over 10 years.

Several key congressional leaders have added their voices to mounting criticism over possible damage to U.S. foreign policy by the secret White House arms-for-hostages programme, which sources said was run by the NSC and its staff despite objections from the secretaries of state and defence, the Post said.

Sources told the Post that NSC officials kept from Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger the operational information about the programme to send arms through Israel to Iran in return for help in the release of Americans in Lebanon.

Iraq denounces U.S. arms supplies to Iran

(Continued from page 1)

sources said.

The speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, was quoted Saturday as saying the United States had tried desperately to mend fences with Tehran, but that the Islamic

government wants Washington to publicly admit its "mistakes."

Mr. Rafsanjani, a close aide to Iran's revolutionary patriarch, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, spoke Friday before officials from the Revolutionary Guards Corps. Excerpts of his statement were broadcast Saturday by Tehran's

official Islamic Republic News Agency.

"This is very important," he declared. "A superpower with whom most world's countries wish to have sound relations, resorts to desperate moves to please the Iranian nation and officials."

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What a sham!

RONALD Reagan Columbus is all of a sudden rediscovering the strategic value of Persia. Or so at least is what the U.S. president appeared to be saying in his speech to the American nation on Thursday.

That speech was much worse than a "public relations game," as Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd had put it. It was at best an exercise in fatuity.

Why were the Reagan men secretly sending arms to Iran, for a period of 18 months, if not to exchange those arms for the American hostages held by pro-Khomeini terrorists in Lebanon? Ronald Columbus, of course, had all the answers:

- to renew a relationship with the nation of Iran;
- to bring an honourable end to the bloody six-year war between Iran and Iraq;
- to eliminate state-sponsored terrorism and subversion; and

— to effect the safe return of all hostages.

So far so contradictory. But wait for the back-up statements to see just how much more misleading and fatuous the U.S. president chose to be in his address to his fellow Americans. "Without Iran's cooperation, we cannot bring an end to the Persian Gulf war... For 18 months now, we have had underway a secret diplomatic initiative to Iran," he said.

As if diplomatic initiatives are usually and normally launched by barrels of guns, or on board of planes loaded with military spare parts and anti-tank missiles, that Mr. Reagan justifies his actions. As if the U.S. has not always been committed, at least publicly, to halting arms supplies to Tehran as a necessary prerequisite to stopping the senseless war, that he acknowledges seeking Iranian cooperation and concurrence.

Not a word in his speech did the super president mention about the role of Israel in coming up with the idea and partly executing the "staunch" operation. Why?

Not a word of apology did he have for those Europeans whom he had pressured to take steps against countries supporting terrorism. Why?

A superpower stoops so low, compromises its principles and abandons its long-standing policies in order to justify its dealings with sponsors of international terrorism. Nobody did any wrong. Everything was in America's and peace's interest. That is the only way the president of the United States of America wants it and would have it. What a sham!

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. underhand dealings

THE Arabs now realise where the missiles that have been fired on Baghdad and Basra came from, thanks to Reagan's open confession. The American president said that his administration has been conducting negotiations with Iran and supplying the Iranian regime with weapons and spare parts through Israel. He has thus admitted that the Israelis, the Americans and the Iranians are in the same boat, directing their weapons on the Arabs in general and Iraqi towns and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in particular. The underhand policy adopted by the Western countries in dealing with terrorists is really disgusting, and it is not only an encouraging gesture for the Iranians but also the weapons sent to them should be regarded as a reward for their actions and for their continued war on the Arab Nation. In announcing the U.S.-Iranian arms deal, President Reagan tried to justify Washington's behaviour saying that his administration did not deal with Iran directly nor did any U.S. official conduct the negotiations, and that the arms were part of a policy to win over the moderate elements in the Iranian regime. After all the hullabaloo which the Reagan administration tried to create about terrorists and those that deal with them, is itself now involved in dealing with a regime described by world nations at large as terrorist. In order to secure the freedom of its hostages in Lebanon, France has now followed Washington's example and released Iran's frozen assets. No doubt, other nations will now follow Washington's example and offer concessions to and conduct dealings with terrorists to achieve their objectives.

Al Dustour: U.S. succumbs to terrorism

AFTER a week of stalling and avoiding any comment on reports that the United States had supplied arms to Iran, President Reagan decided to declare openly that his administration had actually concluded such a deal with the Tehran regime. This declaration is regarded as a violation of all the pledges and the promises which Washington has been making over the past years: not to deal with terrorists or countries that condone terrorism. With this announcement Washington has thus cast away all its beliefs and principles and its declared intention of fighting terrorism, and has exposed its credibility and all its ideals to doubt. The U.S. administration's actions in this respect are probably unprecedented in international relations. Its double dealings with other nations are endangering America's reputation world-wide. The United States, over the past few years, had been leading a ferocious campaign against terrorism and those that help terrorists, and has been trying to blame all terrorist actions on the Arabs in general and Libya in particular. But all of a sudden the world witnesses a change of heart in Washington and a total reversal of its policy.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iran continues belligerency

AS efforts are underway for holding an Islamic summit and as endeavours are being exerted world-wide to end the conflict in the Gulf, the Iranian regime tends to escalate the aggression on Iraq through the shelling of residential areas in Iraqi cities. Despite international mediation efforts and the endeavours of the Islamic organisations, the Iranians continue to use ground to ground missiles to kill innocent civilians, mostly old men and women and children, in total violation of all principles and international norms and laws. This shelling of civilian targets can achieve no victory for the Iranian regime but can only reveal the weakness of the Iranian forces on the battlefield. The Iranian regime which seems to be colluding with foreign forces in devastating the Arab region's economy has been launching propaganda campaigns against Islamic mediation missions and world organisations that have been trying to end the war.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Development conference provided useful insights

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THERE is no doubt that the presentation of the Five-Year Development Plan at an international conference last week was effective and convincing. Jordan has accumulated a wealth of experience in economic and social planning and successful implementation. Jordanian officials do speak the same language and apply the same rationale used by regional and international funds and institutions.

However, the most valuable contribution of the development conference was not the praise that our guests were kind enough to shower on our plan and performance. Our press and TV covered this extensively. Those valuable contributions were constructive comments, questions and criticism which Arab and foreign experts put through.

When the Ministry of Planning finally makes its assessment of the outcome of the conference, it should brush aside all praise, whether due or otherwise, and dwell on such insights offered by those distinguished officials and experts. As independent outsiders they should have been able to see what we cannot.

We should pay full attention and take seriously the delegates' warnings against difficult years ahead, less financial assistance, costlier credit, excessive burden of debt service, higher unemployment, inflexible exchange rates, rigid interest rates, huge

deficit in the budget, imbalances in trade and balance of payments, overregulation of the economy, overprotection of inefficient industry, unnecessary subsidies, uneconomic pricing of government and municipal services, and the like.

These comments were not negative, and should not be perceived as such. They were the most positive and productive part of the conference.

The message is clear: the Jordanian economy is healthy and able. It can adjust and forge ahead, provided we do not hinder it through imposed inefficiencies, inherent in heavy handed regulators, or out-of-date laws and regulations.

In his keynote speech at the opening of the conference, Mr. Abdul Latif Alhamad, chairman of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, pointed out that one of the challenges facing planners in Jordan is the absence of natural resources.

It is true that Jordan has a limited arable land: less than nine per cent of the country's area. Except for phosphate and potash, Jordan lacks many resources.

But, does economic development really depend on the availability of abundant natural resources? How about Latin America, a region very rich in natural resources, yet, due to bad management, its

economies appear to be in shambles.

In contrast, the economic performance of the East Asian nations, such as South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan, was quite impressive, despite the near absence of any natural resources.

What this contrast tells us is that human resources and good management, not natural resources, are the overriding factor in determining economic success or failure.

No one claims that Jordan has the best human capital in the world or, for that matter, the most efficient management of the economy.

We have invested heavily in our manpower, but it is evident that our educational system is still deficient, and our labour force needs re-training and re-orientation to cope with the changing circumstances.

Engineers make almost five per cent of the Jordanian labour force, four times the ratio in Europe and America. We have more medical doctors than nurses. Upgrading of our manpower is becoming a liability because of causing structural unemployment and dislocation.

Public administration on the other hand is by no means perfect, but relatively efficient and effective.

Human capital is and will continue to be our main resource, and good management is our hope for better future.

Yamani is unlikely to get public role following dismissal

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
The Wall Street Journal

NEW YORK — In 1962, a U.S. oil company dispatched a confidential memo to its home office and to the Central Intelligence Agency. It described a little-known, 32-year-old Saudi Arabian lawyer who recently had been named minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

"Ahmed Zaki Yamani," the memo said, is "a quiet, unassuming man (apparently) unimpressed by flattery or pretentiousness in his business and government dealings. But he loves being in the limelight and seeing his name in print."

Over the years, Mr. Yamani's name has been much in print, and never more than since when Saudi Arabia stunned the world by firing its most famous public figure after 24 years on the job.

The phone hasn't stopped ringing at the Yamani's Riyadh home. But even most friends and acquaintances close enough to Mr. Yamani to have his home phone number end up talking with Yamani, his U.S.-educated wife. A forceful woman who speaks her mind, she protects her husband's seclusion.

The 56-year-old Mr. Yamani told the Associated Press in a telephone interview that he was

"reflecting" about the future, adding: "Give me about a week, and God willing, then I will tell you my plans." In the meantime, he said, "I am chatting with my guests and having a good and happy time. Everything is just fine."

A Saudi friend who shared a meal with Mr. Yamani says he swims in his pool, reads a lot and calls his 90-year-old mother at least twice a day, as he has done for years from every corner of the globe.

Mr. Yamani was always the consummate negotiator. "He lays his trap so patiently, always staying in the background, moving the people into his net. He never gives the impression he won, even when he breaks your neck," says one prominent oil minister.

Now, despite his relative seclusion, he manages to get a message of his own out to the world. When asked how the minister felt about his dismissal, a Saudi friend is primed with the answer: "He doesn't talk about this. My guess is he feels he served his country well. He is a religious man, he prays and has great faith in God. He is at peace with himself." Translation: He's a scapegoat. Those who dismissed him made a mistake. Time will show that he was right and they were wrong.

In the deeply conservative

kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where even kings are buried in unmarked graves, it is unlikely anyone will hear further from Mr. Yamani soon. Mr. Yamani's predecessor as oil minister, Abdallah Tariki, was fired because, like Mr. Yamani, he angered the royal family. He has vanished from public life, although he continues to live and prosper in Saudi Arabia.

There is a social contract between the Saudi royal family and its discarded servants that isn't much different from the tradition observed in conservative Western businesses. It goes something like this: You serve well, we reward you with money and prestige. If you step out of line, we take the prestige away, but you can keep the money, even make more. If you make waves, you lose everything.

Mr. Yamani's dismissal combined both insult and injury. He was jettisoned with little warning, in rough language and without the smallest expression of gratitude for his long years of service.

"They always do things without tact," a top executive of a major oil company says about the Saudi royal family. "They should learn from Zaki. He can kill you with kindness."

But don't cry for Mr. Yamani.



Ahmed Zaki Yamani

While in public service he never lost his eye for business opportunities. Although no long-serving minister in the Saudi cabinet lacks for comfort, Mr. Yamani has done better than the others.

Estimates of his wealth vary. Most sources say it is easily in the range of \$500 million. There are private homes on the island of Sardinia in Italy, in France, in Sunda Island just outside London, and in Jeddah, Riyadh and Taif in Saudi Arabia. He has his yacht.

and plane. His law practice is thriving, run by an Egyptian lawyer who has worked for him for years. Inevitably, many of his law clients were and will continue to be oil companies doing business with the Kingdom.

Like other senior public officials, he built his fortune on gifts of land from the kings he served.

The oil boom of the 1970s pushed real estate values through the roof. And Mr. Yamani, unencumbered by conflict-of-interest rules, added to his fortune by speculation in foreign exchange, stocks and, some sources say, oil futures.

Skill, not chicanery

By all accounts, however, it was skill, not crooked practices, that made him wealthy.

He dresses impeccably, without flash. He entertains lavishly, but serves his guests personally. The news media treat him well, whereas most Saudi officials consider media exposure a dangerous thing.

At OPEC ministerial sessions, he offered his colleagues baskets of Saudi dates, sweets and medicinal toothpicks. He served other ministers coffee and seemed always to refuse to be served. Other ministers refer to him as

"humble." One Latin American delegate sighed the day Mr. Yamani was fired: "There is only one Yamani."

Muslim and Western ways

Underlying Mr. Yamani's serene manner is his ability to reconcile comfortably his Muslim Saudi roots with his attraction to Western ways. He studied law at Cairo University and comparative jurisprudence at New York University, where he met his first wife, Laila. It was a marriage of love at a time when most Saudi couples never met until their wedding.

He went on to study business and law at Harvard and eventually, after divorcing Laila, he married Tamam, who is about 25 years his junior. He has eight children.

He is an authority on Islamic law and a pious practitioner of his religion, although in his youth he occasionally sipped a bit of Johnnie Walker Black Label. He is strictly pro-Western but takes tenacious pride in his Arab roots, wearing flowing robes at formal occasions.

One of his most avid hobbies is astrology. A senior oilman who once lost his horoscope cast by Mr. Yamani wondered last week if in casting his own, Mr. Yamani saw King Fahd's edict coming.

Indo-Pakistan ties in poor shape at regional summit

By Oliver Mwates
Reuters

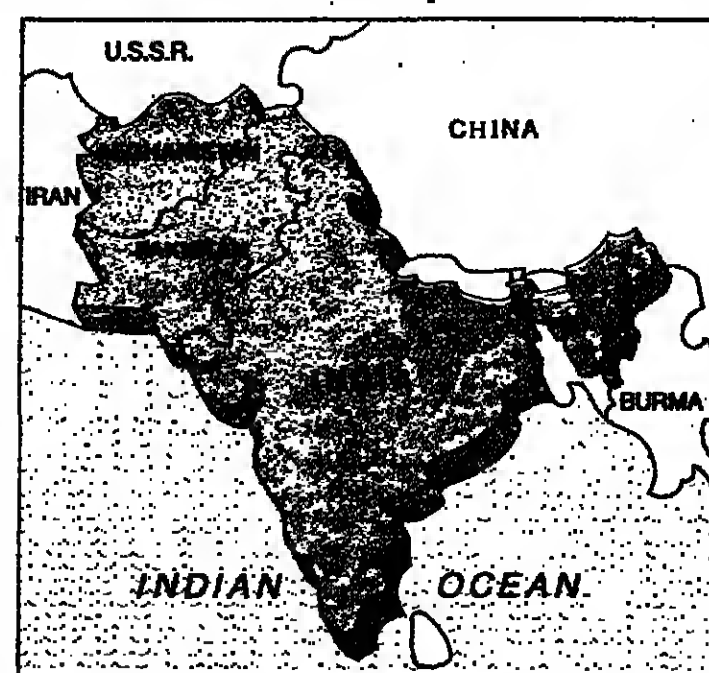
BANGALORE, India — The animosity which has brought India and Pakistan to war three times seems as strong as ever in the run-up to the South Asian summit this weekend.

Eleven months ago a new cordiality at a New Delhi meeting between India's Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq brought hope of a break in the cycle of mistrust.

But renewal of charges and counter-charges on terrorism and other issues has plunged relations into a trough.

In recent weeks Pakistan's arms purchase plans and press reports, denied in Islamabad, that it had made progress towards building a nuclear bomb caused further discord.

The atmosphere was further soured by Pakistani allegations, denied in New Delhi, that Indian forces were holding exercises of unprecedented size along the



border. Officials on both sides say they see the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

(SAARC) summit in Bangalore as a chance to improve relations but hopes are not high.

Pakistan is represented only by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo who is seen by Indian commentators as a man with little real power to alter relations. Some saw his choice as delegation head as a snub to SAARC and New Delhi.

Indian officials, however, put it down to Pakistani domestic political considerations, particularly a wish to reinforce Junejo's standing. They say he will have a meeting with Gandhi.

Relations between Zia and Gandhi have cooled considerably since their talks last December. Their last meeting, in Harare in September, was followed immediately by criticism from Gandhi about Pakistan's record on terrorism and its handling of the hijacking of a Pan Am jetliner in Karachi, in which many Indians died.

Last December progress was made on trade, people-to-people

contacts and clashes on the Siachen glacier in Kashmir, according to Indian officials.

But an agreement in principle not to attack each other's nuclear facilities has not been formalised, a visit by Gandhi to Pakistan scheduled for last June did not happen and plans to reopen a rail link between Karachi and Delhi have been shelved.

The two countries blame a lack of goodwill or action for the lack of progress.

For India, the main problem is Punjab where Sikh militants are waging a bloody campaign for independence.

Officials say they have proof that Pakistan is involved in training and encouraging militant Sikhs to cross the border and carry out attacks. Pakistani officials deny this.

Last month a Sikh gunman fired shots at Gandhi, causing a fresh rift with Pakistan where rumours of an assassination had circulated the previous day.

India also accuses Islamabad of

bad faith over Kashmir, the northern state over which they have fought two of their three wars since independence in 1947.

Pakistan holds the northern third of Kashmir and India the rest. Attempts in 1986 failed to formalise an agreement against trying to change the situation by force and troops clashed on the Siachen glacier in the Himalayas.

Pakistan says the people of Kashmir, who are mainly Muslim, should hold a plebiscite on the future of the state.

Indian newspapers have voiced alarm at U.S. plans to sell air surveillance systems to Islamabad. American officials say Pakistan needs the system to halt alleged airspace violations by the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

Indian officials believe it would be used to monitor Indian military movements and the Indian press has also denounced proposed Pakistani purchases of tanks and warplanes.

War in neighbouring country spreads into Honduras

By Bryna Brennan
The Associated Press

LAS TROJES, Honduras — Natividad Jesus Figueroa listens to the thunder of distant shelling and wonders why his family and neighbours have been pulled into a war that has spilled over the Nicaraguan border.

Figueroa, 51, said he and his family of 10 were forced out of their homes a few weeks ago in Espanola, a hamlet in a triangle of Honduran territory that juts into Nicaragua. He said he walked for two days over treacherously rocky mountains.

"The (Honduran) army came and said to clear the area," Figueroa said in a recent interview. "So suddenly we are part of the war."

He is one of thousands of Hondurans who fled their border homes. Some feared the fighting. Others left because of Honduran army orders.

The absence of civilians creates a virtual free-fire zone for Nicaraguan troops and their opponents, the U.S.-supplied contra rebels fighting to overthrow the leftist Sandinista government in Managua.

A new wave of displaced people began in late October when fighting escalated in the triangle.

"We left under a blanket of fire. We were allowed to leave with only our shoes. We lost



everything," Figueroa said angrily outside his temporary home in Las Trojes, which is along the border 96 miles southeast of Tegucigalpa.

Andres Martinez, a resident of Las Trojes, said the population of 4,200 has swelled to about 8,000 in the past several months because of the refugees. And that figure doesn't include scores of Nicaraguans who pass through en route to refugee camps in Honduras.

Honduras hosts roughly 70,000 refugees from El Salvador's civil war, Guatemala's strife and Nicaragua.

The situation is unsettling for the Honduran government, which only barely admits the presence of up to 18,000 contra rebels in Honduran territory.

"This is a problem we didn't

create," said Carlos Montoya, president of the National Congress. "It's the contras on the borders. It's a no-man's land there."

The U.S. government, which will be giving \$100 million in military and non-lethal aid on the contras this year, said it "is studying the problem."

"We have to identify the problem," said an official for the U.S. Agency for International Development, who spoke on condition that he not be further identified. He added he expected some sort of programme in place by early next year.

But that doesn't seem soon enough for the people in Las Trojes.

"This year of the \$100 million

from President (Ronald) Reagan is \$100 million of death," Martinez said. "It will be a cemetery here."

The displaced arrived tired, hungry, scared and confused.

"They come in running. We have food for us and there's not always enough for them," said Martinez. "We've been taking them into our houses. But there's not even enough work for them."

He said the children were afraid of the shelling, which on a recent day continued for more than 12 hours.

"They are trying to hit the (contra) bases," Martinez said, adding that the major camps were about 25 miles to the east. "It's getting worse. This is going to cause our deaths. We will be at

war."

Martinez, a former army sergeant, said he feared his town would become a "second Vietnam" and he described both the Sandinistas and the contra rebels as "unscrupulous."

Some people are fearful about speaking out against the contra presence in Honduras. Congressman Nicolas Cruz Torres received death threats after he called for the immediate expulsion of the rebels.

According to the National Coffee Association, thousands of acres of growing land along the border have been abandoned, and the beans will rot on the bushes rather than be harvested this month by fearful producers.

"We left everything and ran," said Timoteo Gonzalez, who lived

on a farm in the town of Arenales, at the tip of the triangle, until heavy fighting broke out last spring.

"Two rockets hit my house," he said. "It's a no-man's land because no one can live there, only fight there."

Residents said the contras have taken over part of Honduran land, naming it "new Nicaragua." The rebels pass through Las Trojes, but without arms and uniforms, the residents said.

Plain-clothed Honduran secret police demand identification from all visitors. Transit to Las Trojes is monitored by the Honduran army, passage beyond is prohibited.

The contra presence is hardly a secret in Honduras. And scores of Hondurans said they wish they'd go away.

West of Las Trojes is Danli, 113 kilometres southeast of Tegucigalpa, rebels block up on rice and beans weekly at local stores. U.S. supplies, food and arms, have started entering the country, sources familiar with the supply effort said.

Red Cross worker Vladimir Geromani said up to 20 families of displaced have moved into the city of 50,000.

"These people come because of the fighting, the shooting. The biggest problem is that this is a poor area and here's no work for them," he said. "It's really sad. It's war."

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Bangladeshi medicines policy praised

By John Tanner

Bangladesh introduced a controversial medicines policy in 1982 banning many drugs and leaving only those considered essential on the market. Results just published reveal that the policy means better quality, locally-made medicines at lower prices. The writer is an Oxford based freelance journalist specialising in science and development issues.

OXFORD, England — Bangladesh's controversial medicines policy has been vindicated in a new report from the International Organisation of Consumers' Unions (IOCU), published in Geneva. The study says the policy has meant more, better quality and locally-made medicines at cheaper prices.

The country's military ruler, General Ershad, introduced the National Drugs Policy for essential medicines back in 1982. In line with the recommendations issued by the World Health Organisation (WHO), over 1,700 harmful, ineffective or over-priced drugs were banned in Bangladesh, leaving just 2,600 considered essential for good health on the market.

Until then, almost 80 per cent of all drug sales in Bangladesh were handled by just eight subsidiaries of multinational companies. These corporations included May and Baker, Pfizer and Squibb from the United States, Fisons and ICI from Britain, Organon in the Netherlands and West Germany's Hoechst.

A Drug Control Ordinance aimed to achieve a rational use of limited health resources, expanding pharmaceutical manufacture within Bangladesh and encouraging the use of what are known as generic drugs, rather than costly brand-named preparations. The list of banned products included dangerous anabolic steroids, combinations of vitamins and antibiotics and useless cough mixtures.

This new policy was bitterly attacked by the Pharmaceutical

Manufacturers' Association, representing United States drug companies, only last year (1985). A special study, prepared by a Sri Lankan lawyer, Dr. D.C. Jayasuriya, alleged that since the drugs ordinance was imposed, medicine quality had deteriorated, prices to patients had increased and banned items were being smuggled in from India.

However, the IOCU report uses previously unpublished figures from the Bangladesh Ministry of Health and reaches radically different conclusions from those of Dr. Jayasuriya. It claims that drug quality has actually improved since 1982, that prices paid by the government have decreased and that smuggling is simply not a problem.

Significantly, IOCU points out that the National Drugs Policy has led to big savings on the import of medicine. The share of the



Dr. Zafarullah Chaudry: One of the architects of Bangladesh's Essential Drugs Policy

Bangladeshi market met by local production, carried on by subsidiaries of foreign companies and locally-owned firms jumped from only 35 per cent in 1981 to 52 per cent in 1984.

What is more, according to IOCU, two-thirds of home production is now of the 45 medicines considered to be "most essential," compared with only a third before the policy was introduced. The most essential include pain killers, antibiotics, anti-malarials and so on used by health centres and local hospitals in Bangladesh.

Even more encouraging for supporters of the WHO drug approach adopted by Bangladesh is that supplies of the 12 most important medicines used at village level increased by a half between 1981 and 1983. The National Drugs Policy concentrates on supplying medicines to the poor majority of Bangladeshis, who live in rural areas and whose health is most under threat.

Yet the study admits that the proportion of substandard drugs in Bangladesh is still alarmingly high, though the situation is improving. Testing of 2,700 random samples of medicines in 1983 showed that 19 per cent were of unacceptable quality. But by 1985, according to the Institute of Public Health, out of more than 3,000 samples tested, only 11 per cent were found to be unsatisfactory.

The consumers organisation also found that between 1981 and 1984, the price of many imported raw materials used in drugs manufacture fell significantly, in some cases by 50 per cent or more. It is alleged that previously, transfer-pricing had inflated prices. Similarly, prices for medicines inside Bangladesh have fallen, enabling the government to make better use of its limited health budget.



In a typical developing country, some 5,000 patented drugs may be imported. Only about 200 of these would be "essential drugs," making positive

contribution to the health of society, the rest are either purely ineffective or harmful — all are a major drain of foreign exchange.

The U.S. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association maintained last year that although wholesale prices might have dropped in Bangladesh, retail prices had not, as pharmacies had simply increased their profits. But according to the head of the Expert Committee on Drugs which prepared the National Drugs Policy, that is not the case.

Whatever the actual effect on retail prices, there is no doubting the increase in local manufacture of pharmaceuticals. For example, production of aspirin tablets more than doubled between 1981 and 1984, penicillin manufacture went up four times, paracetamol six times and diazepam (the generic name for Valium) three times. But

with only 1,000 of Bangladesh's estimated 11,500 doctors working in the countryside, where 70 per cent of the people live, distributing the drugs is still a major problem.

Administering the new policy is a huge task, even though the total number of drugs has been drastically reduced. The Drug Administration section of the Health Ministry in Dhaka is responsible for issuing all licenses for both imports and national manufacture. On top of that, it monitors 1,200 medicine wholesalers and an estimated 14,000 retailers. Yet it only has a staff of 70 people — including typists and messengers! Not surprisingly, it has not managed to

control traditional herbal medicines as well.

Bangladesh is one of the very few countries that have taken the WHO's essential drugs policy to heart, but IOCU's positive report is bound to give a boost to the WHO's plea for Health for All by the year 2000.

At present, about 70 per cent of world drug production is in the hands of U.S., European and Japanese companies, with the Third World only manufacturing 11 per cent. If more developing countries were to follow the Bangladesh example, then that situation could quickly change. But the drug multinationals would have to swallow the bitter pill of reduced profits — Earthscan.

Gulf Arab states look to Islamic architectural revival

By Fouad Gawhari
Renter

BAHRAIN — A revival of Islamic architecture is gaining momentum in Gulf Arab states where the heady pace of oil-fuelled modernisation in the past decade brought with it a proliferation of alien designs.

Architects believe the race to erect high-rise buildings and other Western-style edifices has seriously damaged the character of some Muslim cities.

The revival call and the need to preserve the region's heritage were the main themes of a symposium on traditional Gulf architecture in Bahrain this week.

Experts say a drift towards foreign styles has made the traditional Gulf Arab house — a sturdy building with high ceilings and a flat roof, large shuttered windows, a majlis (reception room) and a hwan (porch) — a rare scene nowadays.

In a keynote speech at the symposium, the undersecretary of Bahrain's Housing Ministry, Abdul Latif Kanoo, said his country was playing a major role in the revival movement.

"Islamic architecture is a unique and fine art reflecting Muslim values and principles," he said.

Kanoo, an authority on Islamic architecture, said Gulf Arab states had heeded calls to preserve their heritage "after learning a lesson from the bitter fact that many traditional structures have been demolished during the urbanisation boom."

In Bahrain, local and foreign experts are carrying out an extensive restoration programme to save centuries-old sites,

including mosques and homes. These include Sheikh Isa House, residence of Bahrain's ruler from 1869 to 1901, and Beit Siyadi, built by a pearl merchant in the 18th century.

In another move to safeguard traditional architecture, a government committee has been formed in the island state to oversee construction plans and designs.

Kanoo paid tribute to Dubai city, in the United Arab Emirates, for maintaining its Islamic character, demonstrated in wind towers for ventilation and the traditional style of urbanisation projects.

Oman has also made major strides in this field, Kanoo said, referring to traditional features such as domes and arches of the sultanate's modern buildings.

This is being done in addition to restoring its ancient towers, forts and other monuments in Oman.

Habib Hassan, director of physical planning at Bahrain's Housing Ministry, said a lack of awareness hampered progress in safeguarding the heritage.

"It also forms an obstacle for making use of the national heritage as a reference to original principles and a basis for the development of our new cities and living quarters," he told the symposium.

In calling for a well-specified policy to protect the country's legacy, Habib said a loss of national heritage deprives societies and individuals of their historical roots.

"We have to coordinate our efforts and clearly define our goals, or else what we may lose of our heritage can never be regained," he said.

Novelist Amos Oz probes Israel's 'soul'

By Peter Cooney
Renter

TORONTO — Israeli writer Amos Oz has incited passion and controversy for more than 20 years with novels, short stories and articles featuring vivid, sometimes brutal, depictions of life in modern Israel.

His latest novel, "Black Box," to be published in Israel in January, follows the tradition and he told Reuters in an interview here it is "especially a study of fanaticism."

"It is set in Israel in the mid-1970s and it deals with a family crisis, jealousy and religious fanaticism," Oz, 47, said in a soft, accented voice as he smoked a cigarette and sipped fruit juice in a hotel room far from the Middle East drama that inspires his work.

He read a translated excerpt from the Hebrew-language work at a recent international authors' festival here after which he began a cross-country lecture tour of the United States.

Confessing a fascination with "zealotry," Oz, a Jerusalem resident but long-time kibbutz worker, suggested the phenomenon was "somewhat more worrying" in Israel because of the country's legacy of conflict and its volatile combination of political extremism and religious fundamentalism.

"Universally, fanaticism has developed because of the growing complexities of modern life. These people want simple answers. This is very much the case in Israel," said Oz.

"Many Israelis once thought their problems could be solved by military victories. As it turned out not to be the case, some people started looking for more simplistic solutions."

Oz's interest in such issues is reminiscent of his long, passionate exploration of Israel's psyche.

His work chronicles the psychological torment of a people beset by past oppression, modern hardships and the yawning gulf separating Zionist vision and reality.

This creative exploration has brought him widespread acclaim and translation into almost 20 languages, as well as criticism from some Israelis who find him spiritually and politically subversive.

Oz, though a veteran of the Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973, has angered the Israeli right with his questioning of Israel's military

and religious dogma, his conciliatory approaches to Arabs and his leadership of the Peace Now Movement.

He has unsettled the left by casting doubt on Israel's founding myths and with his 1982 book, "In the Land of Israel," a journalistic account of Israel during the Lebanese war, which gave voice to Israeli extremists and disaffected oriental Jews.

Oz, whose works are said to touch an open nerve in Israel, says this "has given me a certain sense of achievement because I mean to touch people."

"I want to know what makes people of different opinions from mine tick, what they are all about. I think it is rightfully important. When I am in total agreement with myself, I write newspaper articles. When I find I am in slight disagreement with myself, I write novels or stories," Oz said.

"Consequently I would not say I am writing stories or novels to promote political ideas. I write to decipher."

Despite the pessimism in his work, Oz is increasingly hopeful about the "Israeli condition." He said Israel was turning the tide on extremism due to the country's increased diversity, the growth of an oriental Jewish middle class and the traumatic Lebanese war, which he suggests has taught many Israelis the limitations of military power.

"Israel has become more of a Mediterranean country — passionate, noisy, perhaps dirtier, less and less European in its vision. But at the same time it is more vicious and more relaxed," said Oz. "It is not likely to become ruled by zealots and fanatics."

Israelis' bitter conflicts are tempered, moreover, by a profound sense of shared Jewish history, said Oz.

He cited his experiences writing "In the Land of Israel," where "people who opposed my beliefs screamed and holed and would have me drawn and quartered but were still hospitable and wanted to save my soul as if I was a very strange, very embarrassing member of their own immediate family."

Such struggles, Oz says, have enriched his work and made him grateful for a land where "literature is not a frivolous thing."

Nor does he need to fear running out of creative material. "On the contrary," he said, "I feel I am running out of life."

Report criticises U.S. undergraduate colleges

By Christopher Connell
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A prestigious American educational foundation has issued a harsh indictment of the nation's undergraduate colleges, saying they are more successful at handing out degrees than in educating students.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, spent three years and \$1 million on a study of the quality of the 2,000 four-year colleges in the United States that enroll more than 5 million students.

Students go to such colleges after four years of high school. America's higher education system remains "the envy of the world," but "the undergraduate college, the very heart of higher learning, is a troubled institution," Carnegie President Ernest L. Boyer wrote in 242-page report.

Driven by careerism and overshadowed by graduate and professional education, many of the nation's colleges and universities are more successful in credentialing than in providing a quality education for their students," concluded the report titled "College: The Undergraduate Experience in

America."

The study identified some of the same problems many educators have pointed to for years. And it echoes some criticisms levelled by U.S. Secretary for Education William J. Bennett, who said there is a sharp gap between the rhetoric of colleges and how they treat undergraduates.

"I think it is a very well crafted report which identifies some new issues and treats some old ones very, very thoughtfully," said Bob Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, an organisation of colleges, universities and educational associations.

He said the report goes beyond identifying problems such as the absence of a core curriculum of broad subjects and the neglect of writing and foreign languages and makes thoughtful recommendations.

Atwell said the Boyer report is saying "we run a great show in this industry. We do have some problems and we ought to be doing some better work."

The research included surveys of thousands of faculty members and students and first-hand inspections of 29 campuses.

The study noted what it called

"a disturbing mismatch ... between faculty expectations and the academic preparations of entering students."

"Scrambling for students and driven by market place demands, many undergraduate colleges have lost their sense of mission," it said.

The report challenges colleges to make major changes in the way they run their affairs.

Colleges, said Boyer, should reward good teaching and stop insisting that all professors devote themselves to research. He noted that a 1984 Carnegie survey found 63 per cent of faculty members said their own interests lie toward teaching not research.

Atwell said the suggestion to evaluate professors at research universities equally on their teaching and research was "revolutionary."

"It is revolutionary because those people are not basically paid to teach at the present time. I thought that was a radical proposal, but radical in a good sense," said Atwell.

Boyer also recommended establishing at every research university a rank of "distinguished teaching professor," just as many

now endow posts for top researchers.

Colleges should prize good teaching, he said, but "while not all professors are or should be publishing researchers, they, nonetheless, should be first-rate scholars" who stay on top of their field.

The study also said colleges need to clarify the selection process and stop requiring high school seniors to take multiple-choice entrance exams unless the scores are used in admission decisions.

It advises prospective students to "look beyond brochures ... and the well-kept lawns" and find out how many faculty members are assigned to freshman courses.

All college seniors should be required to write a senior thesis and defend it orally in a seminar with classmates, said Boyer.

And he said general education requirement should be bolstered and students should be required to study an integrated core of seven broad areas: language, art, cultural heritage, the social web of institutions, nature, work and self-identity.

The study said students' majors should be broadened to require study of such things as the history

of and ethical questions about their chosen field. For instance, it said, computer science majors should "be introduced to the history of technology and the social impact of the information revolution."

The growing use of part-time faculty members, who now comprise 25 per cent of the teachers, should be restricted, said Boyer. He said the part-timers "are often insecure and unconnected to the college," lacking the time and office space to help students. The study recommends no more than 20 per cent of the faculty should be part-time.

Athletic programmes, that he said are rife with "shocking abuses" that undermine athletic integrity, should be scaled back. He called on the major college sports powers to cut their budgets for recruiting and training athletes, and encouraging faculty and students to "organise a day of protest."

The study also recommended that colleges ask students to evaluate formally each of their professors. It also called for faculty seminars to improve assessment of students.

Gay book for schoolchildren stirs debate in Britain

By Robert Glass
The Associated Press

LONDON — A schoolbook about a 5-year-old girl who lives with her father and his homosexual lover has become the focal point of a spirited debate in Britain over sex education.

"Jenny lives with Eric and Martin" is the most provocative of 27 schoolbooks blacklisted in a campaign to purge the classroom of lessons on sex outside marriage.

The Inner London Education Authority says it has told schools to use the book only in special cases and with parents' consent. It is not in school libraries and is available only from the authority's book-lending centre.

Nevertheless, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has asked that the book be banned from schools, and parents at one London school burned copies of it and kept children home for a day, in protest.

The campaign reflects a general conservative backlash against a host of minority, ethnic and

socialist causes championed largely by leftist councils that run the public schools in London's boroughs.

Critics contend the local councils are using sex education to promote, for example, tolerance of homosexuals, at the expense of traditional family values. Those who would keep the book argue that the vast majority of parents and students want schools to offer a frank discussion of all aspects of human sexual behaviour.

The Danish book was translated into English and published in London by gay men's press. It tells the story of a girl whose father, Martin, is homosexual. The 50-page book is illustrated with black and white photographs, five of which show the girl sitting on a bed with two men who appear to be nude.

The controversy began in September when Education Secretary Kenneth Baker asked the Inner London Education Authority to remove the book from the capital's public school system. The secretary has no

power to ban books on his own discretion.

In an open letter to the London Authority, Baker described "Eric and Martin" as homosexual propaganda and said there was "no place for this book in any school."

At the Conservative Party's annual conference in October, Baker mentioned the book in a sweeping denunciation of what he called left-wing "biography masquerading as equality, and intolerance masquerading as freedom" in the education system.

The left-dominated Inner London Education Authority, which runs 1,084 London schools with a total enrolment of around 300,000, refused to ban the book, saying it is up to the schools, not the government, to decide what books to use.

In reply to the education secretary's letter, Frances Morrell, Labour Party leader of the London Authority, said:

"Whether Mr. Baker likes it or not, marriages do break up, and parents do set up with partners of

the same sex. Children in these circumstances need sensitive help and counselling. Mr. Baker seems not to care about such children."

She accused Baker of manufacturing a fuss over the book to divert attention from the government's restrictions on education spending.

Sex education has been taught in British schools since the 1960's. Typically, it is not presented as an isolated subject but is integrated into a range of lessons from history and health education to English literature and history.

The government favours teaching primary school children about the facts of life and older students about such topics as birth control and venereal disease. But critics complain about what they regard as a trend towards a no-holds-barred approach to sex education lacking any moral underpinnings.

In attempt to offset the alleged bias, Baker has agreed to give parents equal representation with local council members on school boards. But the government

successfully fought off an attempt in parliament in October to amend an education bill to give parents the right to withdraw their children from sex education classes.

The proposed amendment was introduced by Peter Bruinvels, a Conservative lawmaker and a lay member of the Church of England's policy-making general synod, who is leading the textbook campaign.

Bruinvels has published a blacklist of 27 books he and his supporters want banned from the schools. In addition to "Eric and Martin," the list includes the British Medical Association's guide "Sex for Beginners," which mentions bondage, and the standard textbook "Biology for Life," which has a chapter on sex without pregnancy.

In an interview, Bruinvels described the books as "pro-homosexual, pro-experimentation — bondage, bestiality, that sort of thing. All of them are anti-normal heterosexual relationships."

The lawmaker said he thought sex education should be limited to a birds-and-bees discussion of biology and the human reproductive system.

"We have one-sided sex education," Bruinvels said. "Promiscuity is encouraged by saying that people don't need to be married to have children. I'm fighting a rear-guard action to protect the family unit."

But Britain's Family Planning Association says research has shown consistent public support for sex education.

Joyce Rosser, the association's deputy director of education, said she thought protests over "Eric and Martin" stemmed from fear of AIDS. "Parents are really scared their children are going to be seduced and they're going to get AIDS," she said in an interview.

However, Mrs. Rosser said her organisation did not condone use of "Eric and Martin" in schools because its treatment of male nudity and homosexuality could be "confusing and misleading to young children."

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Major collision in America's Cup throws man overboard

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — South Australia helmsman Phil Thompson was thrown overboard when his yacht collided with Steak'n Kidney Saturday afternoon in the sixth day of the second round of the America's Cup defenders' trials.

Thompson was rescued by South Australia's tender. Thompson said he went under the hull of Steak'n Kidney after being thrown in the water. He suffered cuts and bruises from the incident, but is reportedly otherwise in good shape.

South Australia lost steering and quit the race. It was taken in tow. Early reports have the 12-metre sustaining major damage. The boat's maintenance men have been called to be standing by on their return to the dock.

South Australia also set out a call for boatbuilder Steve Ward to be on the dock.

The crew of South Australia reported that it was necessary to cut the mainsail halyard free to lower the sail.

Steak'n Kidney suffered damage to its bow, but it continued on course and finished the race.

Accusations fly

South Australia skipper John Savage accused Steak'n Kidney of

making no attempt to avoid the collision.

It did \$20,000 worth of hull damage to South Australia.

"There was no attempt to avoid a collision," Savage said of Steak'n Kidney, which is skippered by Fred Neill.

Both boats have protested the incident.

Steak'n Kidney is basing its protest on the rule which states that when two boats are on the same tack, the one that is windward must give way.

The collision took place while South Australia was on a starboard spinnaker run and Steak'n Kidney was beating to weather on a starboard tack. The rule places the burden of avoidance on South Australia, because it is closer to the wind.

South Australia's protest is based on the fact that the boat away from the wind should provide ample opportunity for the windward boat to stay clear.

It is also claiming that Steak'n Kidney did not sail her proper course, made no attempt to avoid a collision, failed to hail South

Australia before the crash, and failed to fly a protest flag immediately.

South Australia is also asking that she be granted the victory. Neither syndicate would comment until after the protest is heard Sunday night.

In the other two races, Kookaburra III defeated Kookaburra II, and Australia IV defeated Australia III.

The results were not unexpected. The two Kookaburra boats represent the same syndicate, while Australia III and IV are also stablemates.

It doesn't make sense for Kookaburra II to defeat syndicate leader Iain Murray and cut his margin over the second place boat, Australia IV. At the same time, Australia IV has only a slim one-point lead over Kookaburra II. And if the Bond Syndicate had allowed its number two boat to win then Kookaburra II would have taken second spot.

The races were close. Murray defeated his number two skipper, Peter Gilmour by four seconds, while Australia IV and Colin Beasly whipped III and Gordon Lucas by one minute, 10 seconds.

Sunday will be the third showdown meeting between Australia IV and Kookaburra III. Murray holds the lead in the series, two victories to one.

Dutch club fined by UEFA board

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — Dutch club Feyenoord Rotterdam led the latest list of sanctions by Europe's soccer authority with a 15,000 Swiss-franc (\$9,000) fine for violence by its fans and unsportsmanlike conduct during a UEFA Cup game in West Germany.

Feyenoord fans threw objects during the Oct. 22 second-round first-leg game at Borussia Moenchengladbach which the West Germans won 5-1, according to the ruling Friday night by the Union of European Football Associations. The Dutch were eliminated after losing the return leg 2-0.

UEFA's control and disciplinary commission also fined the Danish Soccer Federation 5,000 francs (\$3,000) for an object thrown by a fan that injured a Finnish soccer official in the Denmark-Finland European Championship game on Oct. 29.

Italy's AC Torino received an identical fine for fireworks set off by fans at a UEFA Cup home game Oct. 22 against Gyor of Hungary.

The panel on Saturday barred Eric Bellus, a player with FC Toulouse of France, for seven European competition games after he attacked two Soviet opponents in a second-round return-leg UEFA Cup game at Spartak Moscow. Spartak won the Nov. 5 match 5-1 to overturn a 3-1 first-leg deficit.

Prince Abdullah takes rally crown

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — This year's rallying season came to an end on Friday with the Kings Highway Rally which saw the 1985 national champion, George Khayyat, pushed to the third place and George Haddad making a strong comeback after several lackluster performances in the last 18 months.

His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, who was already leading this year's race for the national championship with a wide margin over Khayyat, consolidated his position with a second place win after Haddad.

In the rally Prince Abdullah was driving an Opel Manta 400, with his co-driver Amr Bilbeisi; Nabil Karam was driving an Opel Manta 400, with his co-driver Ali Bilbeisi; George Haddad was driving a Toyota Celica, with his co-driver Fawzi Sawalha; and George Khayyat was driving a Nissan 240 RS, with his co-driver Keith Ferris.

Vehicles ranging from Renault 17 Gardini, and Daihatsu Charmant, to Mitsubishi Starion Turbo, and Land Rover 109 were among this year's contestants. Five cars from group A (regular cars with modifications to suit rallying), five cars from group B (purpose built rally cars), and twelve cars from group S (special cars which do not belong to group A or B) entered the event. Twenty-two cars in all entered with a conspicuous absence of female drivers.

The Kings Highway Rally route stretches over 310 kilometres through mostly dirt tracks and asphalt, with gravel in some stages. The 12 stages of the rally were spread over Um Quasir, Wala, Lahoon, Mujib, Rabha, Abbi, and Qatana. The second half of the route passed through the same terrain, in reverse direction, terminating at Alia Gateway Hotel where it began.

Dereck Ledger, general manager of the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) drew up the route. According to Samir Dajani, press officer for the rally, the route was the result of a four month effort on Mr. Ledger's part.

Mr. Ledger is also responsible for putting together the road book which is the guide that explains the route, time, and distance of each



His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah and his driving partner, Amr Bilbeisi, are greeted by Derek Ledger, general manager of the Royal Automobile Club (back to camera).

stage in the rally course, as well as the course specifications. Although distributed late, the contestants found the road book clear and efficient. Their major complaint was that the training time was inefficient. "We had no real practice except for two days prior to the rally due to the bad weather Jordan has been receiving," said Zeid Korma who was driving with Tarek Bilbeisi in a Toyota Corolla.

The weather factor and insufficient training contributed in part to the withdrawal of cars. Stage Three in Lahoon and Stage Four in Mujib were slippery and muddy, said Mr. Dajani, and it was between these two stages that the largest number of cars withdrew. Maurice Khoury and co-driver Robert Bevan's Daihatsu Charade rolled over in Stage Three, as did the Fiat Mirafiori driven by Adnan Omari and navigated by Issa Bazlamit. Naser Bustami and Marwan Bitar had an accident in their Nissan 240 RS in Stage Four. Altogether six cars had to drop out during the number of cars at the end of Stage Four to 12.

Another element which plays a large role in whether the driver wins or loses is the maintenance team which provides maintenance, tires, and spare parts. Ali Faroun, who was driving with Hasan Tabba in a Renault 17 Gordini, had to withdraw from the event due to two spark plugs

burning out. He said "this rally tested how well the service team was distributed. We did not direct our service team properly. At the end of the Fifth Stage we could not find our service team when we needed them."

"Most of the cars withdrew due to mechanical failures; those with a good team of driver, co-driver and maintenance team were able to finish," added Mr. Dajani. Other problems the cars faced were with the clutch, fuel pump, back axle, and flat tires.

During the course of the rally, Mujib Stage, Stage Four, was cancelled because ordinary cars were entering the special stage causing the contestants to slow down, said Mr. Dajani.

The times of the drivers are an accumulation of the driver's times in the special stages. Sixty-five kilometres of the total 310 were allocated to the special stages. As the car leaves the special stage, the rally officials at the point radio the officials at the flying finish (the official finish) to inform them that a car is coming. As the car passes the flying finish, officials there call the officials at the special stage stop, and give them the time of the car. They then, record on the driver's card.

For this rally the organising committee choose eight commanding officers who in turn choose 15 to 20 marshalls to assist them in manning the stage.

A car caught by a radar trap on the asphalt roads between the

special stages can be timed because all contestants are expected to obey all traffic rules while driving in the road sections. "We give extra time between the stages so that the drivers do not speed and at the same time have enough time to service their cars," said Mr. Dajani.

During the one hour test at Qatana, cars were serviced for half an hour before they were placed in "park ferme," where no one is allowed in. Only three minutes before the car is to start again are the driver and co-driver allowed to do any mechanical work, it needed.

At the end of each stage, ambulances and doctors from the University of Jordan were available.

In addition the Air Force provided a helicopter ready at any moment to ferry any of the injured to the hospital in case of an accident. The highway patrol were present for controlling the crowds and closing the roads.

A car called "sweep car" follows the contestants to make sure that no car is left stranded on the course. Similarly, a car numbered 00, known as the course car, preceded the contestants with half an hour lead. The course car is entrusted with the task of ensuring that the route is free of obstacles. In case of any possible hindrance to the rally cars, the course car informs the nearest control point.

Only eight out of the original 22 competitors finished the race. George Haddad won the rally with a time of 37.12 minutes; Prince Abdullah followed closely behind with a time of 37.33 minutes; third place was taken by Hani Bisharat who was driving with Wafai Mseis in a Toyota Corolla 38.06 minutes.

The Kings Highway Rally was the third and last of the national rallies. This event brought the Prince's total points for this year to 206.5, making him the champion of 1986. Nabil Karam with 135.5 points moved into second place, and George Khayyat dropped to third place with a total of 122.5 points as a result of the rally.

All car rallies since 1965 have been held under the patronage of the RAC.

RAC was established by royal charter and is considered to be the governing body of the motor racing in Jordan.

Italy beats Switzerland 3-2

MILAN, Italy (R) — Italy's new-look side beat Switzerland for the first time in seven years Saturday when it began its European Championship campaign with an impressive 3-2 win over a Swiss side depleted by injury and suspensions.

New manager Azzeglio Vicini's youthful Italian squad opened the scoring in the first minute. A free kick just outside the box led to a goalmouth scramble which saw Roberto Donadoni finally push the ball over the line.

The goal settled Italy who dominated the first 25 minutes despite the substitution of injured captain Antonio Cabrini.

But the Swiss came back in the 31st minute. They exploited a mistake in the Italian defence said striker Jean-Paul Brigger equalised with a beautiful drifting shot from outside the area.

Aldo Serena, who came on as substitute just before halftime,

had a hand in Italy's second goal with a header to the impressive Alessandro Alabelli who finished the move with an overhead kick in the 52nd minute.

Italy appeared to have wrapped up victory when Alabelli made it 3-1 from the penalty spot after Gianluca Vialli was brought down in the area by Heinz Hermann.

But the Swiss again took advantage of Italian slackness as defender Martin Weber headed home a corner in the closing seconds.

Midfielder Hermann had a good match and striker Andy Halter was dangerous on the break but the Swiss sadly missed the 56-cap experience of captain Andy Egli, suspended for the tie, and defender Charly In-Albon out with an Achilles tendon injury.

The win puts Italy in second place in Group Two, one point behind Sweden and equal with Portugal.

Arsenal takes over top

LONDON (R) — Arsenal, who last won the English League title in its double-winning year of 1971, became the sixth side to reach the top rung of the First Division ladder this season when it crushed Southampton 4-0 away Saturday.

But its reign could last less than 24 hours. Defending champion Liverpool, nudged off the top spot by the London side, meets Sheffield Wednesday in a televised match Sunday.

Arsenal, who has been endeavouring to lose the "boring" tag that has haunted it for several years, went for the jugular after Tim Flowers, standing in for injured England goalkeeper Peter Shilton, was carried off in the 54th minute after hurting himself, bringing down Perry Groves.

Martin Hayes scored from the resultant penalty and stand-in keeper Colin Clarke was beaten three more times in the following 23 minutes, the goals coming from Viv Anderson, Niall Quinn and Groves.

Noah advances to final

WEMBLEY, England (AP) — Frenchman Yannick Noah, playing the best tennis of the week, reached the final of the \$375,000 Benson and Hedges Tennis Championships at the Wembley Arena Saturday with a 7-5, 6-3 victory over Kevin Curren, the South African-born American.

Noah, the no. 3 seed, served and volleyed with power and accuracy and brought off several astonishing reflex retrieves from the side and back of the indoor supreme court.

Like Noah, the seventh-seeded Curren divided all over the court as he sought to make Sunday's final against the winner of the Jonas B. Svensson-Libor Pimek match later in the day.

But as so often in the past, the Austin, Texas-based Curren failed to take his chances on the rare occasions when the Noah service strayed.

In the opening set, Curren had two break points in the fifth game but missed them both.

Serving to save the set at 5-6, he made two bad errors, trailed 0-40 and gave the Frenchman three match points. He saved them all but could not hold his game together and dropped the set on set point number five.

The second set was a similar pattern. Curren at last got the break he so badly needed to lead 2-1 and then had a point for 3-1. But again, he failed to put the big points together and immediately dropped his serve.

At that point, Noah was warned for abuse of equipment. The reprimand merely spurred him and he broke serve again to lead 4-2.

WATER AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB) NO. 74/86/HP

1. The Water Authority of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of the eight cities water and sewerage project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contracts for the purchase of horizontal pumps.
2. The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of 55 horizontal pumps ranging in capacity from 35 to 300 cubic metres per hour.
3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the documents at the office of the President of the Water Authority, Nabulus Street, Jabel Hussein, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan. Telephone 666111. Telex 22439 JO.
4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the above and the payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 100.
5. All bids must be accompanied by a security of two per cent of the bid amount and must be delivered to the above office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Tuesday, 30 December 1986.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President

Dubai chess opens with pomp

DUBAI (AP) — The 27th Chess Olympiad, billed as the biggest sporting event ever held in an Arab country, was formally opened Friday at a spectacular ceremony in Dubai's Central Military Stadium.

The vast budget spent on the bi-annual world team championship has enabled the organisers to overcome the repercussions of a boycott by a small but influential group of Western chess nations and top-class grandmasters, triggered by the non-invitation of Israel to the event.

"The ceremony has an explosion of colour, more in keeping with the Olympic Games itself," said Spanish chess master Leonko Garcia, echoing the opinion of many.

The opening, which lasted almost two and a half hours, included a march past with flags of each participating country, 200 brightly dressed girls, a display of floats, a live chess game performed on a giant board by two teams of martial arts experts and a 10-minute fireworks display.

The president of the World Chess Federation, Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines said that the event was sure to be a "certain success." In an opening address, Sheikh Butti Al Maktoum, the chief of the organising committee and a

member of Dubai's ruling family, said he hoped the event would be a model to be "followed in the future."

The teams boycotting the Olympiad for political reasons are Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Other Western grandmasters who will not play include Victor Korchnoi of Switzerland, Robert Hubner of West Germany, three of America's original team, Soviet defector Lev Alburt, Joel Benjamin and Dimitri Gurevich and England's Jonathan Mestel.

But what the event has lost at the top, the organisers have tried to compensate at the bottom, by offering to pay part or all of the air fares of poorer countries. And this Olympiad has broken the record in terms of the number of participants.

There are 109 countries sending teams, 18 more than the previous record of 91 at the 1982 Olympiad in Lucerne, Switzerland. As a result, many countries are participating for the first time.

The Gulf Emirates has spent an estimated \$700,000 on greenery, flagpoles and improvements to the area surrounding the championship venue, part of the city's world trade centre.

Initial conservative estimates of the total cost of the event are around \$3.2 million.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Ice skating championships to be held

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Ice Skating Center, in honour of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, will organise an open ice skating championship. The events will include speed skating, jumping, and slalom.

British woman jockey dies from fall

LONDON (R) — Jayne Thompson, Britain's top woman jump jockey two seasons ago, died Friday from injuries received in a fall during a hurdle race at Catterick last Saturday. She was 22 on Monday. Thompson, who had ridden 18 winners, was the first woman jockey to be killed in Britain since women were granted licences to ride more than a decade ago. She suffered severe head injuries when her mount, Hot Betty, fell at the first flight. She went into a coma and never regained consciousness.

Boniek recalled to Polish team

WARSAW (R) — Zbigniew Boniek, Poland's outstanding player of the last decade, was recalled Friday for the European Soccer Championship qualifying tie against The Netherlands next Wednesday. Boniek, who plays for Italy's Roma, was dropped for Poland's opening Group Five tie against Greece — won by the Poles 2-1 — a month ago and said at the time he did not expect to play for his country again. New national coach Wojciech Lazarek had pledged he would not pick players who could not train with the squad for at least a week before every match. But Boniek was one of three foreign-based players included in a provisional 18-man squad for the tie in Amsterdam.

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THE REPORT

(Arabic)

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India investigates secret overseas bank accounts

NEW DELHI (AP) — The government said Friday that it had sent agents to Switzerland and other nations to investigate deposits in secret bank accounts outside the country.

"Of all the economic crimes committed against the nation, illegal siphoning of foreign exchange is probably the most serious, as it weakens the country, undermines our efforts at self-reliance and reduces our ability to cope with external problems," Finance Minister Vishwanath P. Singh told parliament.

A stormy debate in the Lok Sabha, the ruling house, was triggered by a recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) study which said that deposits by Indians in secret bank accounts in Switzerland had reached \$1.08 billion.

The study said the flight of capital was draining the economy, already beset by a severe balance-of-payments crisis and a growing debt burden. It said Indians deposited the equivalent of \$314 million in Swiss banks last year alone.

Mr. Singh said the secret overseas holdings of Indians have "arisen from various illegal practices such as invoice manipulation in exports and imports, illegal retention of commission abroad, illicit traffic in drugs and the smuggling of Indian currency."

Mr. Singh said the government has set up an economic intelligence bureau, which was in

touch with similar departments of foreign governments. He said investigation of undeclared Indian money in Swiss banks would be limited by the secrecy banking laws of Switzerland.

After the IMF report was published, the government announced a five-month amnesty for voluntary disclosure of secret overseas assets by Indians. The amnesty provides immunity from criminal action to those who declare their overseas holdings and repatriate their wealth to India and pay the penalties.

Legislators said Indians also had deposited billions of dollars in banks in the United States, Caribbean islands, Hong Kong and Britain.

Meanwhile, nearly 400 brokers refused to trade on the Bombay stock exchange on Friday, and some brokers said the exchange may have to close indefinitely because trading has been crippled by seizure of stock certificates in income tax raids last month.

It was the fourth time this month that large numbers of brokers refused to trade, following the Indian government tax raid on the offices of brokers beginning Oct. 22.

More than \$6 million worth of share certificates, cash, gold, silver and jewellery were seized in a week-long series of raids.

Brokers who spoke on condition they not be identified said the seizure of stock certificates and the financial records of various brokers made trading increasingly difficult.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Nov. 8, '86 and ending Wednesday, Nov. 12, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	5150	7107	1.380	1.380	1.000
Petra Bank	8650	20352	2.350	2.350	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	2312	5075	2.200	2.170	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	5020	9739	1.940	1.940	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	1236	1655	1.340	1.330	1.000
Housing Bank	1200	1966	1.630	1.640	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	100	220	2.200	2.200	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	453	12910	29.000	28.250	5.000
Bank of Jordan	725	13265	18.150	18.000	5.000
Arab Bank	1134	149985	134.500	132.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	63630	165611	2.610	2.600	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	6155	4607	0.750	0.740	1.000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	2110	1774	1.350	1.340	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	43353	10466	0.220	0.220	1.000
National Financial Investments	600	780	1.310	1.300	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	5674	3339	0.570	0.590	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	2341	2208	0.940	0.950	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10.000
Bank of Jordan (New Issue)	5597	97373	17.300	17.050	5.000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	4310	12363	2.850	2.860	1.000
REPCO Life Insurance	501	210	0.920	0.920	1.000
Jordan Insurance	5810	60958	10.240	10.550	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	4900	4018	0.800	0.830	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Hilly Land Insurance	300	300	1.000	1.000	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	2500	2500	1.030	1.000	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	447	649	1.440	1.460	1.000
Petra Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	13450	10684	0.770	0.770	1.000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Al-Yazihar Insurance	100	73	0.800	0.700	1.000
Services and industries					
Deero Air Housing and Investment	6132	3733	0.590	0.610	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Agrico)	5900	3057	0.500	0.510	1.000
Management and Consultancy	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	1034	734	0.710	0.710	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	14022	2804	0.700	0.700	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	69449	26113	0.870	0.890	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	3936	6220	1.580	1.580	1.000
Isild District Electricity	500	500	1.000	1.000	1.000
Arab International Hotel	7000	2660	0.370	0.380	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	7100	6140	0.860	0.860	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	1600	543	0.340	0.340	1.000
Jordan Dairy	12873	15502	1.190	1.210	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	4364	10261	2.350	2.350	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	62408	40430	0.650	0.660	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	4168	10468	2.400	2.550	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Inco)	1268	2193	1.740	1.720	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	1779	8263	4.700	4.600	1.000
Aladdin Industries	97700	71182	0.720	0.750	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	52150	52770	1.000	1.020	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	1100	1122	1.040	1.020	1.000
Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	123344	6402	0.500	0.510	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	1400	2079	1.470	1.480	1.000
National Chemical Industries	3250	4483	1.360	1.380	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	2550	1856	0.750	0.770	1.000
General Mining	1600	2961	1.880	1.850	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	3852	27985	7.270	7.270	5.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	2100	399	0.200	0.190	1.000
National Industries	8300	6135	0.730	0.740	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	12500	3141	0.260	0.260	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	3560	4737	1.340	1.330	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	17488	47815	2.760	2.720	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Wooden Industries	1350	0.945	0.650	0.700	1.000
Jordan Tanning	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	20	245	12.250	12.250	5.000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	8487	7209	0.840	0.840	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	25000	19500	0.780	0.780	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	625	375	0.600	0.600	1.000
Grand total	648704	1004907			

OPEC panel recommends \$18 a barrel oil price tag

QUITO, Ecuador (AP) — A special OPEC price committee agreed Friday to recommend a target price for crude oil of \$18 a barrel, an increase of \$4 over the current average on the world market.

Ecuador Deputy Energy Minister Fernando Santos said after the meeting concluded that daily output by the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would have to be cut to 17 million barrels to boost prices. But Mr. Santos said the price committee made up of representatives from Ecuador, Kuwait and Libya did not address the issue of production cuts. He said another committee will discuss reductions at a meeting before OPEC convenes again on Dec. 11.

Mr. Santos said the Venezuelan oil minister, who attended the conference as an observer, also supported the \$18 target price.

The recommendation is expected to carry "a heavy weight" at the December OPEC meeting because it has the unanimous backing of the committee members, Mr. Santos said.

The committee meeting was scheduled to last for two days, but Mr. Santos said "great harmony" allowed the representatives to reach an agreement in one day.

The price committee has no decision-making authority. Its proposals will be presented to a committee of market experts on Nov. 20 in Vienna.

OPEC ministers met for two weeks in mid-October without reaching a pricing agreement.

Last year, OPEC abandoned its policy of fixed prices in an attempt to stop the decline in OPEC's share of world oil sales. The group set production quotas and allowed members to set whatever price they wished.

OPEC has been struggling all year to find a way to boost prices, which plummeted from about \$32 a barrel last November to levels below \$10, before rising to the

current level. The huge oil surplus on the world market, much of it supplied by non-OPEC producers, is an obstacle to OPEC's efforts to increase prices. OPEC also has serious internal divisions, mainly the six-year-old war between Iran and Iraq.

Various proposals for future pricing mechanisms had been made, including a return to official selling prices of \$18 or \$20 for a 42-gallon barrel, according to a source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Mr. Santos said in remarks before the committee's decision that the group was considering several options.

One proposal, championed by Libya and Iran, called for an immediate increase to \$18 a barrel coupled with a drastic reduction of OPEC's output. He said supporters of that approach believe it would force oil prices up to \$28 a barrel by the end of 1987.

A second position, which Ecuador and Venezuela advocate, called for a strategy of setting a scale of prices with \$18 as the minimum, Mr. Santos said.

The special committee meeting was requested by Saudi Arabia's acting oil minister, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, after he replaced Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani in the post on Oct. 30.

Sheikh Nazer had been expected to attend the meeting of the price committee, but he sent word earlier this week that he would be unable to.

Iran's oil minister, Mr. Gholamreza Aghazadeh, also cancelled his planned attendance at the last minute.

Meanwhile, U.S. oil industry officials said that low oil prices pose a threat to U.S. security and economic health and the

government should take action.

"The country cannot wait until a crisis is upon it. Something clearly needs to be done — and soon," said a policy statement issued by the American Petroleum Institute. (API) a Washington-based industry group.

"The dramatic decline in exploration activities and the dismantling of the industry's capability to explore for oil and gas are resulting in rapidly rising dependence on foreign supplies. Therefore, the potential is great for disruption and shortages, with attendant sharp price rises — and sooner than many expect," it said.

While U.S. consumers have not complained about the lowest gasoline and heating oil prices in years, oil companies have suffered dramatic reductions in earnings and in some cases, even losses.

New drilling has plunged while other wells have been shut down, because it is not profitable to produce the oil they generate.

While discouraging domestic production, those low prices also have stimulated demand leading to rising imports.

In September, imports accounted for 44.5 per cent of all U.S. petroleum deliveries, compared with 32.5 per cent in September 1985, according to the latest API statistics.

In the same report, the API said that in July, Arab Gulf petroleum represented 16.1 per cent of all U.S. imports, compared with 3.6 per cent a year earlier.

API President Charles J. Dibiase said that if the \$15 per barrel price persists between now and 1991, the U.S. oil production will drop from 8.9 million barrels daily to 6.2 million barrels.

API Board Chairman George M. Keller and others stressed that the industry's first mission is to get the government and the public to recognise the urgency of the situation.

Britain brings forward legislation against improper share trading

LONDON (Agencies) — Britain, concerned to prevent improper dealing and maintain confidence in its liberalised financial markets, Friday night brought forward legislation against insider trading.

Trade and Industry Secretary Paul Channon said powers to investigate suspected insider trading contained in a new financial services act, which were not expected to become law until next year, will be in effect immediately.

On Monday the head of stock trading for Morgan Grenfell, a leading British merchant bank, resigned after breaking his firm's rules. The stock exchange later referred the matter to the government.

Insider trading generally involves dealing in a company's stock on the basis of inside

knowledge of factors likely to influence it which it might be improper to make use of.

Mr. Channon made his announcement in reply to a letter from parliamentarian Brian Gould, who asked what the government would do to tighten supervision of stock trading after Monday's resignation by Morgan Grenfell executive Geoffrey Collier.

The government said Mr. Channon wrote to Mr. Gould: "You will understand that I must be reticent for the moment. Investigations are under way. I can assure you, however, that I take as serious a view as you do of what Mr. Collier is alleged to have done."

"I have in fact made an order this afternoon bringing the new financial services act powers to

investigate suspected insider dealing into effect," he affirmed.

The London Stock Exchange began its inquiry into Mr. Collier's resignation on Wednesday and later gave details to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Insider trading became a criminal offence in Britain in 1980 and the stock exchange has since passed on about 100 cases of suspected abuses to the government. But only four people have been prosecuted, receiving fines of about £1,000 (\$1,430).

On the same subject, the U.S. government, in its toughest move against an alleged ring of Wall Street inside traders, on Friday imposed a record \$100 million penalty against Mr. Ivan F. Boesky.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 16, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You think your practical affairs are not working out as you wish. You have to be more patient in solving them and not allow frustration to obsess you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be more concerned with the spiritual side of life since you have been too materialistic. Reach a balance.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Personal aims seem difficult to materialize. Be patient. With time you get good results.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may find it difficult to get out from under certain conditions that you do not like. Persevere for fine results.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle the problems that are connected with your personal aims. Try to be more self-reliant.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Not a good day to try to reconcile with one who is an outside partner or ally. Await a better day.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are studying into new interests, which is fine, but don't take any action just yet.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to study business methods. Don't bring up any sore points with the one you love.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may find that an associate is as stubborn as you are, so you had better compromise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You may find it difficult to get work done. Put it off until a better day. Improve your health.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) If you get into amusements with others, act in a gracious and charming way and be happy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study affairs at home and make sure you do nothing that could disturb your family there.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be soothing to an outside associate who is having a rough time and could be quite depressed.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to handle any problems wisely provided a good education is accorded early in youth so that he or she can meet the vicissitudes of modern living. Teach to shy away from prejudices that can be dangerous if permitted to build up.

THE Daily Crossword by Hank Harrington

ACROSS

- 1 Clam
- 5 Kind of school
- 9 Pear
- 14 Lily plant
- 18 Freedom from constraint
- 16 Road feature
- 17 Potentially frugal
- 19 Good sight
- 20 Comp. pt.
- 21 Housing sub
- 22 Ray units of a kiln
- 24 — and bolts
- 25 Grain
- 27 Ship
- 30 "The Moon and —"
- 38 Clapnet and —
- 36 Actor Linden
- 37 Tire design
- 38 Porcelain substance
- 39 Cheeping tool
- 40 Dried fish
- 41 Channel
- 42 Smoked salmon
- 43 Pearled
- 45 Framework
- 47 Pleasure craft
- 48 Single thing
- 49 US president
- 50 Ties
- 51 Measled
- 52 Boston Red —
- 53 Sane
- 54 Skin openings
- 55 Five-and-ten
- 56 Metal bar
- 57 Rose, wee
- 58 Hero
- 59 Lulliput
- 60 Denial
- 61 Coin

DOWN

- 1 Used e laser
- 3 Salsa
- 6 Not any
- 8 Fish
- 10 Large plover
- 11 Tush
- 12 Ballo
- 13 Noblemen
- 15 Sep. arch.
- 16 Ship section
- 17 Minor
- 18 Greedy
- 19 Minus
- 20 — truly
- 21 Boston Red —
- 22 Early movie
- 23 house
- 24 Lorry
- 25 Truckers' trailers
- 26 Afro from
- 27 Pathway
- 28 Settler
- 29 Holly
- 30 Whisky
- 31 Stone weight
- 32 Barbers and
- 33 Ring of light
- 34 Bo Derek
- 35 movie
- 36 Koolhaas
- 37 Kennedy
- 38 Kings in the Alps
- 39 Cougars
- 40 Head master
- 41 Confused
- 42 Craving
- 43 Dutch cheese
- 44 Salerno money
- 45 Ore vein
- 46 Mangle
- 47 Skin
- 48 Porter's place
- 49 Nerve disorder

Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

ACROSS

- 1 BIRD
- 5 BIRD
- 9 BIRD
- 14 BIRD
- 18 BIRD
- 16 BIRD
- 17 BIRD
- 19 BIRD
- 20 BIRD
- 21 BIRD
- 22 BIRD
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- 27 BIRD
- 30 BIRD
- 38 BIRD
- 36 BIRD
- 37 BIRD
- 38 BIRD
- 39 BIRD
- 40 BIRD
- 41 BIRD
- 42 BIRD

DOWN

- 1 BIRD
- 3 BIRD
- 6 BIRD
- 8 BIRD
- 10 BIRD
- 11 BIRD
- 12 BIRD
- 13 BIRD
- 15 BIRD
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- 27 B

Gandhi, Jayewardene split on concessions for Tamils

BANGALORE, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi urged Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene on Saturday to make more concessions to minority Tamil separatists, sources said.

But Mr. Jayewardene told Mr. Gandhi he could not go beyond his latest peace proposal for ending Sri Lanka's 3-year-old ethnic conflict or he would risk alienating the majority Sinhalese community, the sources added.

The meeting came on the eve of the second summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The heads of state of the seven countries in SAARC arrived Saturday in this southern Indian city.

They were greeted by Mr. Gandhi and his Italian-born wife, Sonia, and given a ceremonial welcome that included a 15-man guard of honour.

Mr. Jayewardene arrived first for talks with the Indian leader, who has been trying to mediate an end to war with Tamil militants fighting for a separate homeland. The two leaders held 15 minutes of private talks before their foreign ministers joined them at a luncheon.

G. Parthasarathy, spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry, told a news conference the talks were "wide ranging and cordial."

and included the Tamil ethnic crisis. He refused to give details.

Other sources, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said Mr. Gandhi urged Mr. Jayewardene to grant greater autonomy to the Tamils, who maintain they are discriminated against by the majority Sinhalese.

Mr. Gandhi cited the Indian government's recent crackdown on Tamil militants living in exile in southern India as an indication of his commitment to help resolve the issue, the sources said.

But Mr. Jayewardene said he was unable to satisfy the militants' demand for unification of the northern and eastern provinces of Sri Lanka, where most Tamils live, the sources said. They quoted him as saying there were many Sinhalese and Muslim villages in the eastern province.

In a peace proposal last summer, Sri Lanka offered to create elected provincial councils that would give the Tamils more say in education, law enforcement and land reform in their districts. The peace package has been criticised by Tamil militants as

inadequate. Mr. Parthasarathy said Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jayewardene would meet again on Sunday morning.

In addition to Mr. Jayewardene, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo of Pakistan, President Hussain Muhammad Ershad of Bangladesh, King Birendra of Nepal, King Jigme Singhe Wangchuk of Bhutan and President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives arrived at the refurbished Bangalore Airport.

The two-day summit of the SAARC, which also includes Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives, begins Sunday.

The group was formed last year to develop joint strategies for pressing social problems in South Asia. The region has a quarter of the world's population in some of its poorest nations.

More than 15,000 security men have been deployed around Bangalore to protect the visiting heads of state. They include special commandos normally assigned to protect Mr. Gandhi.

Security was especially heavy at the airport, which was closed to the public on Saturday, and along the 12 kilometre route from the airport to the Windsor Manor

Hotel, where the SAARC leaders are staying.

The leaders were to begin with a review of the health and welfare programmes started since SAARC was formed with a summit in December 1985 in Bangladesh.

The group's foreign ministers held a second day of preparatory meetings Saturday, focusing on expanding SAARC projects.

Conference sources said the ministers have agreed in principle on initiating a new anti-drug programme to reduce trafficking and abuse in the region.

But they still disagree on Sri Lanka's proposal for an anti-terrorism pact. They are expected to refer the matter to a committee for further study, sources said.

Final details also have been worked out to establish a SAARC secretariat in Katmandu, the capital of Nepal. Bangladesh is to provide the first of a series of rotating secretaries-general.

Much of the leaders' business was expected to be conducted outside the summit hall. The seven were scheduled to spend Sunday afternoon in a retreat at the Nandi Hills resort area 68 kilometres from Bangalore in private bilateral talks.

'Reagan ready to visit Moscow for summit'

TOKYO (R) — President Reagan is ready to visit Moscow next year for a summit meeting even if the Soviets do not come to the United States first, a top U.S. arms control adviser said Saturday.

"Mr. Reagan is prepared and willing to go to a summit in 1987," Ambassador Edward Rowley, special adviser on arms control, told reporters.

"We still have good reasons to believe the Soviets want a summit in the fall of '87" to coincide with the 70th anniversary of the founding of the modern Soviet state, he added.

Mr. Rowley, who is in Tokyo to brief the Japanese government on U.S.-Soviet arms talks, said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had first broached the idea of a Moscow summit in 1987 at his talks with Mr. Reagan in Geneva a year ago.

The president had agreed, but had also asked Mr. Gorbachev to visit the United States in 1986. Although a U.S. meeting this year looks very unlikely and nothing definite is planned for early 1987, the president is still ready to go to Moscow, he said.

Mr. Rowley accused Moscow of becoming less serious about arms control since last month's meeting in Iceland between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan.

"On Nov. 7, the Soviet Union tabled some points in Geneva (at arms control talks) but has not followed up completely on the progress we made in Reykjavik and this is somewhat disappointing," he said.

Moscow was trying to depict the failure to reach an overall arms control agreement in Iceland as hinging totally on Washington's unwillingness to give up its Star Wars space defence programme, he said. But other issues divided the two sides, including how to verify any arms control pact.

1 killed, 4 injured in N. Ireland protests

BELFAST (R) — One man was killed and four policemen were injured in a night of protests against the Anglo-Irish accord on Northern Ireland, police said Saturday.

Torchlight rallies were staged across the province Friday night by Protestants demonstrating on the first anniversary of the agreement, which gave Dublin a limited say in the running of British-administered Northern Ireland.

One man was knocked down and killed by a police vehicle in Belfast during disturbances.

His family said he was not involved in any rioting and police said they were investigating the incident.

At a rally in Lurgan, south of Belfast, one policeman was injured with stones and two others had acid sprayed in their faces. A fourth policeman was beaten up in Carrickfergus.

Police said 37 people were arrested in a night of sporadic violence that was not as serious as had been feared in the run-up to Saturday's anniversary of the Anglo-Irish agreement.

A mass rally was due to be staged outside Belfast city hall and organisers said they expected up to 200,000 demonstrators to voice outrage at the accord, seen by many Protestants as a British sell-out to Dublin.

Organisers of the rally called for a trouble-free protest but the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC), which had cancelled all police leave for the weekend, feared paramilitary extremists could cause violence.

On Friday night 14 youths were arrested in Belfast after police discovered a large cache of petrol bombs.

Others were arrested for trying to hijack buses while two Catholic primary schools were set on fire, police said.

At many of Friday night's rallies, protesters burned effigies of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Irish leader Garret Fitzgerald, architects of the accord which sought to end 17 years of sectarian strife in Northern Ireland that has cost 2,500 lives.

Official Unionist Party leader Jim Molyneux spoke in the chill night air outside the castle where Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Fitzgerald signed the accord last November. He told cheering supporters: "This is where the dirty deed was done and this is where it will be undone."

The Royal Ulster Constabulary, fearing the rally could degenerate into bloody street violence staged by paramilitary extremists, took the unusual step Friday of calling for calm.

Sri Lankan police destroy boatyard, kill 7 rebels

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Police shot dead seven Tamil militants and destroyed a separatist-held boatyard in eastern Sri Lanka, military officials said Saturday.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said four militants were killed Friday and their boatyard destroyed near Trincomalee, 236 kilometres north east of Colombo.

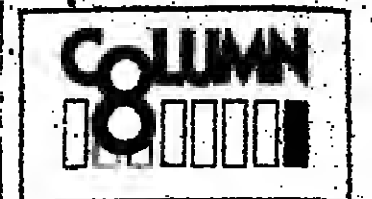
They said that near Akkarapattu village, commandos shot dead three other Tamils, including a local leader of the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation, after they

disobeyed an order to stop their motorcycle. The leader was identified as Manoharan.

Government security forces did not suffer any casualties, the officials said.

More than 4,500 people have died in Sri Lanka in violence related to the Tamils' fight for a separate homeland.

Tamils, who are mostly Hindus and comprise 18 per cent of the island country's 16 million people, say they are discriminated against by the majority Sinhalese Buddhists.



Computer picks divorced couple as ideal pair

IZMIR, Turkey (AP) — Maybe computers know best. A man who divorced his wife after a bitter six-year court battle and turned to a computer service to find himself the "ideal" mate was surprised when — from 2,000 prospective brides — the machine selected his former wife. "I did not know that my ex-wife had been the ideal counterpart for a marriage," Suleyman Guresci was quoted as saying by the Anatolia News Agency before re-marrying Nesrin Caglasa. "I decided to give a try by being more tolerant toward her," he added. The couple, whose first marriage lasted 21 years, divorced nine months ago due to "severe disharmony" after living apart for six years, Anatolia reported. Each one, without the other knowing, turned to the same municipal computer matching service to find a new partner.

Man survives impalement after 5-storey fall

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — A man impaled on a fence after falling five storeys was in satisfactory condition Saturday after surgery. An Australian Associated Press said the man, in his early 20s but not identified, was speared through the leg when he landed near the swimming pool at the Regent Apartments on the famed Gold Coast resort. It said he spent more than four hours in emergency surgery following the accident Friday night.

Aldo Moro film infuriates party

ROME (R) — A new film about the kidnapping and murder of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro has infuriated Italy's Christian Democrats, the party which refused to negotiate with Moro's Red Brigades captors in 1978. Christian Democratic politicians have attacked "Il Caso Moro" (The Moro Affair) by Italian Director Giuseppe Ferrara as a shameless and abominable infamy which portrayed the left-wing urban guerrilla group in a sympathetic light. The film, released on Thursday, traces the kidnapping of Moro, then president of the ruling Christian Democrats, and his 55 days in captivity during which the government led by Giulio Andreotti refused to negotiate for his release. One scene portrays Christian Democratic and Communist Party leaders and an American Central Intelligence Agency agent agreeing to allow the death of Moro. Christian Democratic Deputy Flaminio Piccoli told reporters: "It is a film which oozes lies at every turn." Christian Democratic leader Ciriaco De Mita said the party would not be asking for the film to be banned, adding: "We are in favour of freedom, even the freedom to say ridiculous things."

Jamaica says no to casinos

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP) — Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said that gambling casinos would not be established in Jamaica, ending a two-year debate on the issue. Seaga made the announcement during a meeting with church leaders at Jamaica House, the prime minister's residence. "The government does not intend to give further consideration to proposals on casino gambling," he said. A proposal to open casinos had been opposed by the religious community of Jamaica, but supported by business and hotel owners on the Caribbean island that has a population of one million.

Catholic leader battles against dowries

KAMPALA (R) — The head of Uganda's Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, has threatened to refuse communion to parents who demand exorbitant dowries. "Any parents who prevent their daughter from getting married because of over-demanding dowry would be refused the holy communion in my church," he said. His remarks, to a congregation in Mitya Maria, eastern Uganda, were reported by the church-backed newspaper Mumo. So-called bride-price is an old tradition in Africa and in Uganda it usually takes the form of cattle, beer, and money offered to the bride's parents. About one third of Uganda's 14 million population are Catholics.

Reagan vetoes U.S. space agency bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has vetoed the U.S. space agency authorisation bill for 1987 because it contains a provision that he said "would constitute unacceptable interference with my discretion."

In addition, Mr. Reagan said, the bill would create "additional and unnecessary bureaucracy" in American space operations.

In issuing the pocket veto, so-called because the disapproval came while Congress was not in session, Mr. Reagan said the ongoing space programmes of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will not be affected because the money for 1987 already has been appropriated.

The authorisation that Mr. Reagan vetoed included congressional approval for building a fourth space shuttle to replace the challenger, which exploded on liftoff on Jan. 28. The

appropriations bill provides \$272 million to begin the task.

Mr. Reagan took exception to a provision in the authorisation bill that would have established a national space council in the president's office to advise him on space-related matters.

"Besides creating additional and unnecessary bureaucracy, the national space council, would duplicate the functions of the interagency bodies — the Senior Interagency Group (space), and the Economic Policy Council — that already coordinate the development and implementation of space policy," Mr. Reagan's memorandum said.

Mr. Reagan also said he was troubled by two other provisions. One would set U.S. space shuttle launch priorities that he said do not reflect the importance his administration puts on developing an American commercial launch industry or his

decision to allow NASA to launch certain foreign payloads.

Another "would impose a 'buy America' restriction on certain NASA procurement activities," Mr. Reagan said, violating trade and tariff agreements. "Enactment of this proposal could subject the United States to significant retaliation by other countries."

Meanwhile an aerospace company on Friday unveiled a system that spacewalking astronauts may use to build a 153 metre truss to form the backbone of a U.S. space station.

The construction system by Rockwell International resembles four white H-shaped posts connected by rails that would be carried into orbit in the cargo bay of the space shuttle.

Astronauts would then assemble the truss by building a series of linked cubes.

Strike looms in protest at Philippines killing

MANILA (R) — The nation's largest union Saturday called a general strike from Monday to protest against the murder of its leader, saying the move would paralyse trade and transport in Manila before spreading to Philippine provinces.

The military immediately ordered soldiers, police and crowd dispersal units to be placed on "red alert," its highest stage of readiness, to prevent violence.

The leaders of the 500,000-strong leftwing Kulusang Mayo Uno (May First Movement) said the strike could last until either their demands, including the ousting of Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, were met or they were forced to be flexible in the face of the possible military crackdown that would force President Corazon Aquino from power.

The KMU, which claims 300,000 members in the capital and suburbs, is protesting against the murder this week of its leader Rolando Olalia, who also headed the country's highest leftwing party, Partido Ng Bayan.

Mr. Olalia was kidnapped, tortured and then shot and stabbed to death along with his driver in a crime that has thrown the Aquino government into fresh crisis just as it was trying to calm its nerves after days of coup rumours.

In a related development, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said investigators had found a witness who saw two cars possibly used by Mr. Olalia's killers after they shot him six times in the head early on Thursday morning.

OAS asks Contadora to continue search for peace

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — The Organisation of American States (OAS) has passed a resolution calling on the Contadora Group of nations to persevere in their search for a Central American peace accord.

Representatives of the United States and the five Central American countries all pledged their support of the Contadora initiative before the resolution received the unanimous approval of the 31 OAS members at their annual meeting.

But the difference between public statements and private diplomacy led many observers here to see little hope for the stalemated peace process.

Referring to the OAS document on Contadora as a "bare-bones resolution," one Western diplomat said "it's another indication of Contadora's impotence."

He added that it had only been passed because "no one's willing to perform the last rites" for Contadora.

Foreign ministers of the Contadora nations — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — and their counterparts from Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, met on Monday to draft a resolution on the Contadora process.

The original draft was five pages long and reiterated the group's persistent call for an end to all outside intervention in Central America.

The United States and its closest regional allies all objected to the resolution, however, and the final draft approved Friday was whittled down to barely two pages.

The resolution makes no reference to the underlying cause of the Central American conflict, and drops Contadora's earlier plea for the cooperation of "all countries with ties to the region..."

The final resolution says little more than that all countries should "continue offering their decided support" for the Contadora initiative.

2 strong earthquakes hit Taiwan killing 14 people

TAIPEI, Taiwan (AP) — Two strong earthquakes shook north-eastern Taiwan early Saturday, triggering rock slides and collapsing a building. Officials said at least 14 people were killed and 40 were injured.

Most of the casualties occurred in Chungsho, a Taipei suburb, where a three-storey building collapsed, killing seven people and hurting 34 others, police said. More than 200 rescuers using bulldozers and dogs searched the rubble for other people.

Another person was killed and six injured in Hualien, a resort port 180 kilometres south east of Taipei, where the quakes triggered rock slides.

Police in Ilan, 150 kilometres south east of Taipei, said they were investigating a report of a missing fisherman.

Two of the injured in Hualien were hospitalised in serious condition, and most of the other casualties in Chungsho and Hualien were treated at hospitals and discharged, police said.

Officials of the Central Weather Bureau said the quakes were felt throughout Taiwan, but Chungsho and Hualien were the hardest hit. Walls in houses cracked, and landslides blocked highways, police said.

The first tremor, which measured 6.8 on the open-ended Richter Scale and was the

strongest to hit Taiwan since 1978, occurred at 5:20 a.m. (2120 GMT Friday). Its epicentre was 40 kilometres north east of Hualien, the weather bureau said.

The second quake, measuring 6.3, struck at 7:04 a.m. (2304 GMT) Friday, and its epicentre was 18 kilometres north of Hualien.

About 30 aftershocks, measuring between 5 and 6 on the scale, were recorded within a two-hour period after the second quake, weather bureau officials said.

The Richter Scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus, a reading of 7.5 reflects an earthquake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

An earthquake of 3.5 on the Richter Scale can cause slight damage in the local area, 4 moderate damage, 5 considerable damage, 6 severe damage. A 7 reading is a "major" earthquake, capable of widespread heavy damage. 8 is a "great" quake, capable of tremendous damage.

Lee Pei-Hwa, a section chief at the weather bureau, said more aftershocks were expected and he warned residents to avoid rooms in their houses where walls had been cracked or where structural damage occurred.

Police said 97 people lived in apartments in the two top floors of the collapsed building in Chungsho. The ground floor was an open market.

The building shook violently for a few seconds and then the walls and ceiling collapsed. Hsu Tung-Pi, 26, who lived in a second floor apartment, told the Associated Press.

Hsu, hospitalised in satisfactory condition, said she had been trapped under a beam in her apartment for three hours before rescue.

"People in their pajamas were screaming for help," policeman Huang Mao-Rong said in an interview. "Some had been hit by bricks and were bleeding from wounds in their heads and legs. Others were trapped by beams or under toppled closets."

Some of the rescued residents told reporters they suspect the building was not solidly built because it had sunk 3 centimetres (1.2 inches) last month.

Mou Fong-Chuan, a housewife living in a seven-storey Taipei apartment, said she was in bed about to get up to prepare breakfast for her 11-year-old daughter when the first tremor hit.

"I was almost tossed out of the bed and I heard glass breaking," Mrs. Mou said. "I also heard cracking like that from snapped electricity lines."

"Before I could sweep up the broken glass in my apartment, the second quake occurred so I ran out of the house," she said.

Quake shakes Tokyo

Meanwhile a moderate earthquake registering 5.1 on the Richter Scale shook the Tokyo area and a number of cities north of the capital Saturday, the Central Meteorological Agency reported.

Police said there were no reports of injuries or damage. The Meteorological Agency said the quake, which hit at 3:06 p.m. (0606 GMT), registered 5.1 on the Japanese scale of seven in Utsunomiya, Maebashi and Mito and in a number of nearby towns about 100-120 kilometres north of Tokyo.

A reading of one on the Japanese scale was recorded in the Tokyo area.

The agency said the epicentre of the quake was about 20 kilometres under the ocean off the coast of Ibaraki prefecture north of Tokyo.

An earthquake registering three on the Japanese scale is strong enough to shake buildings and rattle windows.

The Japanese scale measures ground motion at particular locations, while the open-ended Richter Scale measures an earthquake's overall magnitude. The two scales are not convertible.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WHAT PRICE THE ODDS?

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A73
♥ 10865
♦ Q
♣ A10832

WEST
♠ K8642
♥ KQ92
♦ 105
♣ K6

EAST
♠ J10
♥ A9743
♦ A88743
♣ Void

SOUTH
♠ Q95
♥ Void
♦ KJ62
♣ QJ9754

The bidding:
North 1♥ South 2♥
Pass 3♥ Pass Pass
6♥ Pass Pass Dble
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

In the final of the Bermuda Bowl, emblematic of world bridge supremacy, the U.S. crushed Austria to retain the trophy they had won two years ago. The real excitement came in the semifinal against Brazil, which proved to be the closest match in the history of world championship play.

With two boards to play in the

160-board semifinal, Brazil led by 6 international Match Points—the equivalent of a partscore. When the U.S. held the North-South cards, they allowed the Brazilian East-West pair to buy the hand at five hearts. South led a diamond, won by the ace. Declarer cashed the ace of trumps to learn the bad news and found he could no longer handle the deal. Indeed, it required careful play and a successful spade finesse to hold his loss to down one.

The audience in Sao Paulo were ecstatic when the Brazilian North-South pair reached six clubs. Declarer had a sure diamond loser, so the fate of the contract hung on his bringing in the trump suit without loss. Declarer ruffed and led the queen of trumps through West, who had doubled six clubs. West followed with a low club, and declarer went into a long trance. To the dismay of the kibitzers, he called for the ace and went down one.

The odds favoring the drop over the finesse are 82 to 48. But this was not the day for percentages. Bring home the slam would have clinched a place in the final for the home team. Instead, Brazil lost 6 IMPs and, with one board to play, the match was an exact tie. We will present that fateful deal in tomorrow's column.